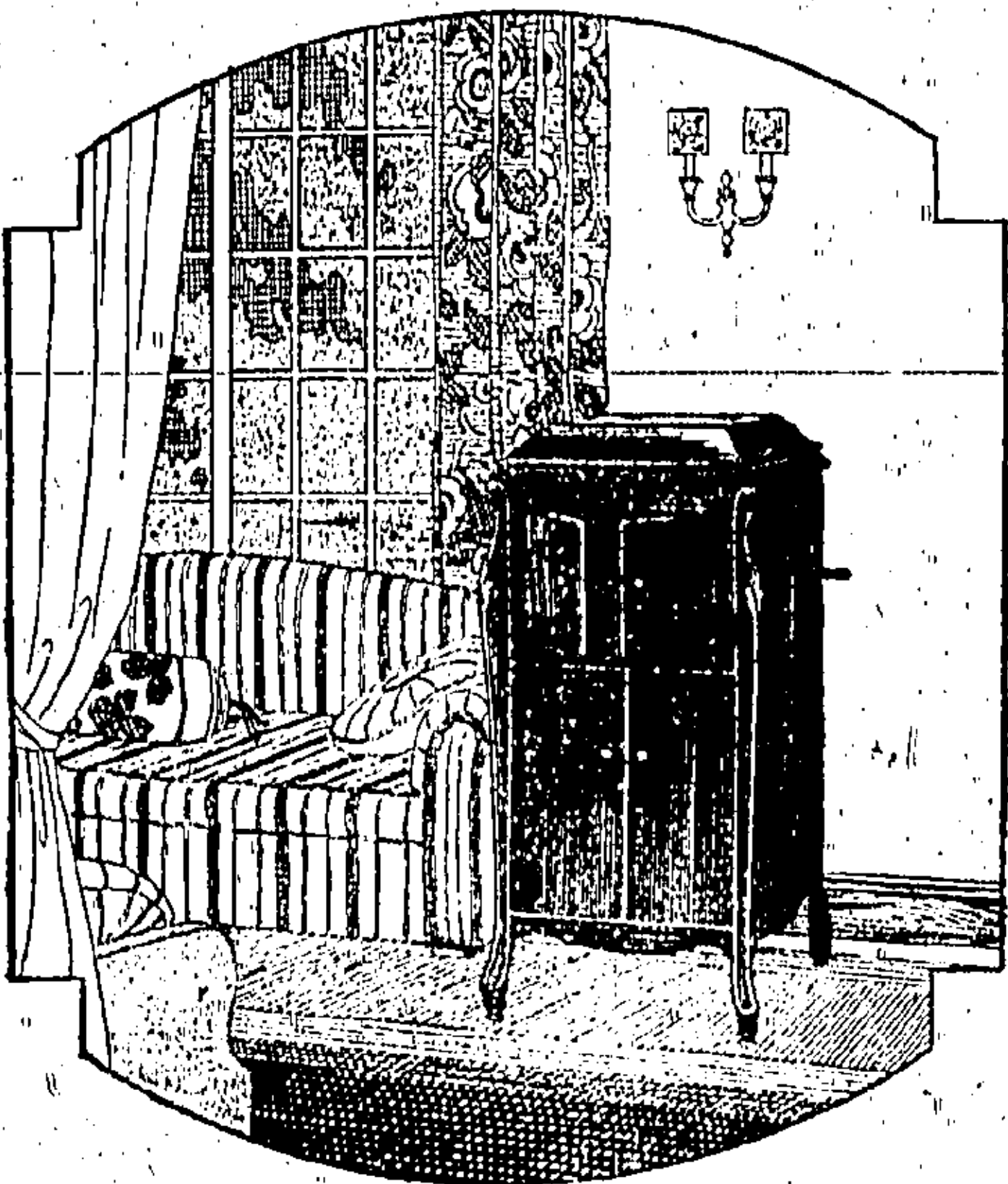


The
Victrola

Makes an ideal

Wedding Present



A Victrola Like This
Delivered Today

will make tonight pleasant with good music by world celebrities.

Victrola No. 100, shown above is the most popular model in our large selection.

You will admire the hand carved corner posts, the rich grain of the woods, the ample record album equipment and the convenient size suitable for the living room.

Our Victrola Plan makes putting off the day of ownership unprofitable.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
Victrola Distributors.



Once a Week, Every Week—Friday

SENNET FRERES

HAVE IN STOCK A LARGE SELECTION

OF

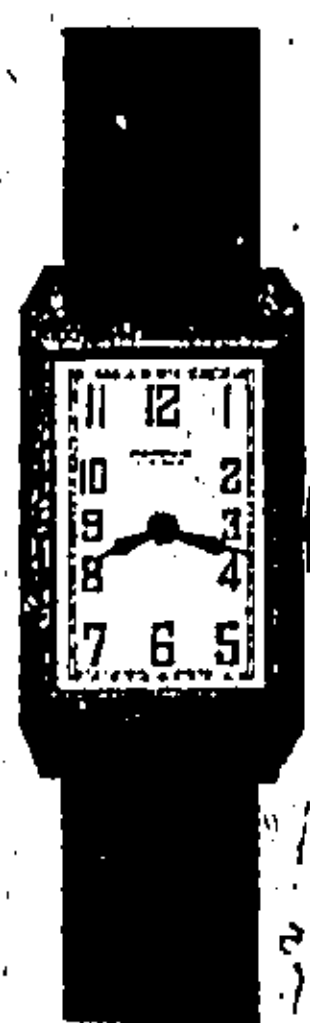
PLATINUM

GOLD AND SILVER

GENTLEMEN'S

WRISTLET AND POCKET

WATCHES.



FINEST SWISS WATCHES ON THE MARKET.

PEDDER STREET

(OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL)

NOW ON

SALE

Exceptional Reductions in
All Departments.

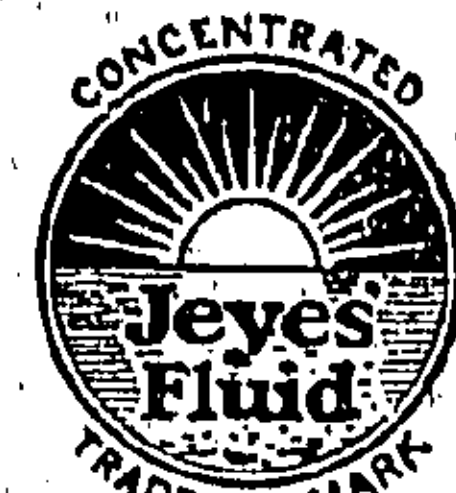
THE WING ON CO., LTD.
HONGKONG

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1846

Temperature 78 Barometer 29.71
Rainfall 1.97 in. Humidity 92

THE DOLLAR.
To-day's closing rate 2/4 11/16
To-day's opening rate 2/4 11/16



Sole Agents:
ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

No. 19,247

五拜禮

號五廿月七年四十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1924.

日四廿月六年三十國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

FIRST USE OF DAWES REPORT.

GERMAN STATE RAILWAYS.

COMPANY UNDER ALLIED CONTROL.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 24.
The organisation committee of the German Railways, consisting of Sir William Mackworth, M. Le Verve, and two German nominees, have concluded the task of drafting laws, turning the German State Railways into a company under Allied control, as laid down in the Dawes Report. The company will be the biggest in the world. The staff will number 7,000 men. A draft of the proposed laws has been sent to the Reparations Committee for approval.

CRITICAL STAGE.

Though competent French quarters in London admit a certain deadlock, feeling is not pessimistic and it is not believed that the Conference is about to break down. A prominent delegate declared, on the contrary, that a way will certainly be found eventually out of the difficulty in regard to proper guarantees to the bankers and the maintenance of the sovereign rights of France according to the Treaty of Versailles.

The Paris Press generally agrees that the London Conference has reached a critical stage, but that it is premature to talk of a rupture. "Le Petit Parisien" anticipates that the difficulty with the financiers will be overcome in a few days by the adoption in a modified form of the suggestion of M. Theunis that in the event of the necessity of imposing fresh sanctions, other than those recommended by the Experts' committee, the Power which will impose such sanctions shall guarantee the service of the German loan.

British circles are not pessimistic in regard to the Conference, but are now convinced that the Conference will last for some time, possibly until the first week in August.

VIEWS OF FRENCH.

A Havas Agency message from Paris says that the newspapers impute the "stoppage" of the London Conference to the claims of the bankers, who are, according to the "Petit Parisien," trying to get political guarantees. The editor of "Le Matin" writes that French opinion is entirely at the back of M. Herriot in refusing to revoke the rights of the Reparations Commission. Britishers must know that if M. Herriot cannot agree with them no French politician will succeed in doing so, adds the journal. The French Senate is convened for July 29.

RUGGER IN RHODESIA.

BRITISH TEAM'S VICTORY.

(Reuter's Service.)

SALISBURY, RHODESIA, July 24.
The British Rugby fifteen defeated the Rhodesia team to-day. The score was 16/3.

ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

INVESTITURE BY THE KING.

HONGKONG CITIZENS HONOURED.

The King, in his capacity as Sovereign Head of the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace of Knights and Ladies of Justice, Knights and Ladies of Grace, Esquires, Honorary Serving Brothers and Sisters, and Honorary Associates in the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. The ceremony took place in the Ball Room at the Palace, and was very largely attended. There were about 150 candidates for investiture, but there were also many relatives, friends, fellow-members, and other guests invited to witness the ceremony, so that the total company numbered between 500 and 600. Among the visitors were Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, and his wife.

The members of the Royal family present included the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Viscount Lascelles, the Duke of Connaught, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Princess Helena Victoria, and Princess Marie Louise. There were two notable processions to the Dais at the Throne end of the Ball Room. First came that of the Duke of Connaught, who is Grand Prior of the Order, and their that of his Majesty the King. The former was headed by officials, including the Cross Bearer, members of the Chapter General, Knights of Grace, Knights of Justice, the Archbishop of York and his sub-preslates, the Bishops of Gibraltar and

Worcester, executive officers, and then, immediately preceding the Grand Prior, came the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

When the King and the members of his suite had taken their places on the Dais the Investiture commenced, the various recipients of honours passing in turn before his Majesty. They were headed by the Duke of York, who was invested as a Knight of Justice, and there followed the Duchess of York, Lady Drummond, the Countess of Harewood, the Countess of Shaftesbury, and other ladies, who were invested as Ladies of Justice. Then came the Chaplains, Knights of Grace (including Viscount Lascelles), Ladies of Grace (including Lady Islington and Miss Treloar), Honorary Ladies of Grace, Esquires, Serving Brothers and Sisters, Honorary Associates, and Donats. The last named included Mr. Ho Kom-tong, who received at the King's hands the silver badge, Sir Robert Ho Tung, who also was invested with the silver badge, and Mr. Joseph Grossman, who received the bronze badge. Finally, his Majesty presented the silver medal for life saving to Police-constable Joseph Davies, and the bronze medal for life saving to Police-constable D. Saunders.

The investiture was preceded by a solemn religious service, conducted by the Archbishop of York, Prelate of the Order. After the service the Grand Prior turned toward his Majesty and presented the candidates for investiture, after which he turned towards the candidates and delivered to them a charge demanding their loyalty and obedience to the Sovereign, to the Order, and to the dictates of their own honour. His Royal Highness reminded them that the Cross worn by members of the Order symbolised the Christian virtues of prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.

CRICKET AT HOME.

ANOTHER MATCH ABANDONED.

SOUTH AFRICANS AT SUNDERLAND.

RAIN SPOILS INTERESTING GAME.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 24.
The weather was dull and showery at Sunderland, to-day, when the two days' match between Durham and the South Africans was resumed.

Overnight, the home team had been dismissed for 105 and the visitors had lost one wicket for 25 runs.

To-day, the South African score was carried to 173 before the side was dismissed. Deane scored 38.

Durham had scored 12 runs without loss, when rain fell so heavily that the match had to be abandoned.

ORDERS FOR RUSSIA.

NORWAY BUYING GRAIN.

(Reuter's Service.)

CHRISTIANIA, July 24.
The Norwegian Government food commissioner has contracted with the Russian Legation for the delivery in August and September of 15,000 tons of rye at 91 cents C.I.F. from Leningrad. In addition 10,000 tons at 94 cents from Black Sea ports have been ordered.

[Note: The above message does not mention the unit of measurement, presumably the Russian pood, 36 lbs. avoirdupois is signified.—Editor "China Mail."]

BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE.

LOCK-OUT NOTICES TO OPERATE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 24.
The Building Trade employers have decided that the lock-out notices, hitherto suspended, shall come into operation on July 26.

REASON FOR SUSPENSION.

On July 11, a statement was issued to the effect that owing to the delay in issuing the Court of Enquiry's report and to the fact that the strike was now of a national character, the extent of lock-out notices would be further suspended.

FIRE IN TEXAS.

ENTIRE BLOCK DESTROYED.

(Reuter's American Service.)

RANGERS, TEXAS, July 24.
Six persons were killed and 13 injured as the result of a fire here to-day. An entire block in the business district was destroyed. The damage is estimated at over a million dollars.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

ARRESTED IN TEA SHOP.

Evidence was given at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, of the arrest in a tea shop of a man wanted in connection with the alleged kidnapping of two boys.

Defendant, Choi Yee, was charged on three counts. The first charge, which was taken separately from the other two, was that defendant did take away or detain either by force or fraud, Chu Shu-keung, a boy 15 years old, on May 24. The other two charges were that he did kidnap and harbour Chu Ying-wing, a boy under the age of 15, on May 28.

Pang Wing gave evidence for the prosecution and said that on May 26 he saw the defendant sitting on a seat on the police pier holding the hand of the boy who was the subject of the first charge. When witness heard of the disappearance of the boy he suspected the defendant, whom he did not know, and kept a look out for him. When he saw him in a tea shop on 7th Inst. he informed the police and the man was arrested.

Chu Ying-wing, who figures in the other two charges, was called to give formal evidence of seeing the first boy in the house at Ping Wu. He said that he was taken by train to a place past Shum Chun, by defendant on May 28. Witness was taken to a house and locked up in a room alone. Asked if there was anybody else there, witness, pointing to the first boy who was in court, said: "Do you mean that boy?"

Defendant here interposed and said that the boy's father was drawing witness's attention to the other boy.

The case was then adjourned.

Major Charles Perry, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, who has been stationed at Fort McKinley, Manila, has gone to Peking to join Mrs. Perry. They are contemplating a visit to Korea and Japan before they return to Manila.

SALE OF SHOES

Commencing Monday, July 28th to Saturday, August 2nd

ALL ONE PRICE \$15.00 per pair

(Usual prices \$18.50 \$21.00)

BLACK & TAN CALF, WHITE BUCKSKIN & PATENT LEATHER

A FEW ODD PAIRS OF SHOES FROM \$6.00 per pair.

You will want a pair later—get them now.

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building. Des Voeux Road.

THE FIRST APPLICATION OF FLETCHER'S PRIORLY HEAT LOTION

Instantly allays the irritation of this distressing complaint.

A few more applications rapidly effect a cure.

SOLD ONLY BY

THE PHARMACY.

FLETCHER & CO., LTD.

Tel. C. 345.

No. 26, Queen's Road Central.



THE
CHEAPEST STORE
IN THE
COLONY.

SHOP WITH US

AND

YOUR SAVINGS WILL INCREASE.

20% discount on all cotton and woollen goods.

TAI YAU CO., LTD.

244-246, Des Voeux Road C.

Tel. C. 2637.

COATES & CO.

PLYMOUTH GIN

THE PUREST GIN ON THE MARKET

THE ONLY GIN DRUNK BY THE NAVY.

SOLE AGENTS

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 75 Central

WHITEAWAY'S

"ANNUAL SALE"

Commences THURSDAY

JULY 31st.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL

Issue of 49,000 Shares of the
Nominal Value of \$10 each.
(\$5 paid up)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the 3rd Call of \$2.50 per
Share on each of the 49,000 shares
allotted on the 19th day of May,
1923, has been made by the Company,
and that such call will be payable to
the Company's Bankers, The
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation in Hongkong on or
before the 15th day of August 1924.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 7th to
14th August 1924, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. ROWE,
Managing Director.
Dated this 19th day of July 1924.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for
Round Trips during the
months of July to September, from
Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda
Anchorage) and return, calling at
Swatow and Amoy on both the
upward and downward voyage,
by the Company's new, fast, well
appointed steamer "Hai Ning" at
the reduced rate of \$30 for the
round voyage, including meals
while the steamer is in port.

These Special Tickets will be
available for return only by the
steamer, either by the Voyage for
which it is issued or by her
following sailing from Foochow.
Duration of stay at Foochow 48
hours.
The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days
and the steamer will leave
Hongkong from the Company's
Wharf at 5 p.m. arriving at
daylight on her return (Weather
permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch
will convey passengers from
Pagoda Anchorage to Foochow
City, if required.

For further particulars and
dates of sailing—

Apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAI & CO.
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
Hongkong, June 17, 1924.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of
seventy five cents per share
has been declared and will be
payable on and after WEDNES-
DAY, the 20th August, when
Dividend Warrants may be
obtained upon application at the
offices of the Company.

The Share Registers of the
Company will be closed from
Wednesday, 6th August, to
Tuesday, 19th August, 1924, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1924.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that
the lists for next season's sub-
scription griffins will close on the
31st July.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1924

TUNG SANG

TAILOR

11A Peel Street

先生上等洋服定期
準期街拾壹號A

EXPERT FITTERS
HIGH CLASS TAILORING
SERVICE.

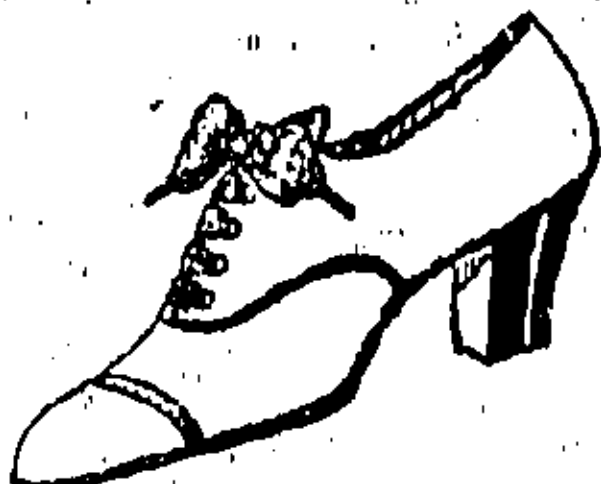
MRS. MOTONO

ELECTRIC MASSAGE
31b, Wyndham St., 2nd Floor.

TANG YUK, Dentist.

Successor to
the late SIK HING.
14, D'Aguiar Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES



Made to order. ROYAL & CO.
No. 1, D'Aguiar Street

WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

TO LET.

TO LET—Ellenbud Villas
Apply E. T. H. Bunje c/o
H. M. H. Nemazee, Prince's
Building.

FOR
FRENCH TUITION

Write to
G. MOUSSON
c/o "China Mail" office.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two
Dollars per share for the six
months ending 30th June 1924 will
be payable on THURSDAY, August
14th on which date Dividend Warrants
may be obtained on application at
the Company's Office, 11 Queen's
Road Central.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from FRIDAY
the 1st to WEDNESDAY the 13th
August (both days inclusive), during
which period no transfer of shares
can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1924.

No Corn
Can Resist
"Gets-It"

No matter how long you've had your corn,
how bad they may be, whether hard or soft,



what you have tried, believe this—"Gets-It"
will cure corns at once, and quickly you
can lift the corn right off the foot, with
the finger. It cures calluses, the same simple
way. Makes it. Money back guarantee.
Costs but a trifle—everywhere. E. Lawrence
& Co., Ltd., Chicago. Sold in this city by

WING HING

TAILOR

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Specially Selected Woolen
Suits Just Arrived.

Orders executed at Shortest Notice

Price lowest.

64, Queen's Rd., Ctl.
Hongkong.

Telephone 1417.

HEE HING & CO.

TAILORS.

30a, Pottinger Street.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailors.

Drapers and Outfitters.

Suits made to order.

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MAIL WEEK NEWS.

ITEMS FROM FAR AND
NEAR.

Eight destroyers went from
Liverpool to Manchester by way of
the Ship Canal.

Nine fresh cases of Sleepy sick-
ness were reported at Glasgow and
one at Stockton-on-Tees.

A number of Maltese alleged to
have been forging English £1 notes
were put on trial at Cairo.

A first edition of the "Pickwick
Papers," with plates by Seymour
and Philiz, and the two Russ plates,
realised £92 at Sotheby's.

Negotiations begun in Moscow
and continued in London—have
ended in desire recognition of the
Soviet Government by Denmark.

Forty nations are represented
among 4,000 delegates to the
World's Sunday School Convention,
opened in Glasgow.

Owing to a long-standing prac-
tice of the city firelighters all
taking their annual holiday to-
gether, Sheffield after sunset is this
week a place of darkness.

Senora Andres Lopez, aged 32, a
Spanish ice-cream merchant living
at Nancy, has given birth to
quadruplets—two boys and two
girls.

For the first time since the war,
Newmarket licensed victuallers
have been granted an hour's exten-
sion on race nights during the July
meeting, viz., 10 to 11 p.m.

Sir Derrick Julius Wertheimer, who
was remanded at Bow-street
charged with committing per-
jury in his bankruptcy
examination, was released on bail.

The dinner, the money in vogue
in Egypt's time, has been adopted
at the monetary unit in Palestine.
It has a value of 25, and will be
secured by British bank notes.

The election to fill two vacancies in
St. George's-in-the-East on the
Stepney Borough Council resulted
in one Socialist gain, both Socialist
candidates being returned.

A deputation representative of
all parties in the House of Com-
mons will visit the Prime Minister
at Downing-street to urge the
desirability of proceeding with the
Channel Tunnel.

An invention shown in Munich
enables telephone subscribers, it is
claimed, to listen to broadcast con-
versations, speeches, etc., through a
small apparatus attached to an
ordinary telephone instrument.

Mr. Henry Light, one of the
oldest and best known journalists
in Essex and formerly editor of the
"Hertfordshire Guardian," died
while riding on the top of a train-
way-car at Colchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin John Ston-
ham, of New Romney, Kent, who
celebrated the diamond anniversary
of their wedding, have received a
message of congratulation from
the King and Queen.

The National Federation of
Retail News-agents, Booksellers,
and Stationers rejected at its
annual conference at Brighton a
proposal which urged that no
evening newspapers be published
on bank holidays.

John Fairclough, 29, constable
in the Metropolitan Police, was
sentenced to 3 months' hard labour
at Aton for stealing two bicycles
belonging to policemen at Ham-
mersmith and Chiswick police
stations.

The execution of William Hors-
ley Wardell for the murder of
Elizabeth Remey, an elderly
widow, at Bradford, took place at
leeds. Wardell protested his in-
nocence and said he would meet
death without fear.

At a meeting of semi-skilled and
unskilled Woolwich Arsenal
workers, it was stated that the
Secretary for War, Mr. Walsh, had
promised a definite reply to the
demand for a wages increase of 6s.
a week.

Regulations as to the grant of
permanent commissions in the
Cavalry, Infantry, Royal Tank
Corps, and Royal Army Service
Corps, to officers of the Territorial
Army, provide that a maximum of
10 per cent. (approximately 65)
of the commissions granted annually
may be given to candidates who
qualify in the final term examina-
tion prescribed for the cadets of
the senior term at the Royal
Military College, Sandhurst.

A Soothing Balm
For sores of the mouth after violent
exercise and for rheumatic pains,
much relief is afforded by massaging the
affected parts thoroughly with Cham-
berlain's Pain Balm. Try it when you
have need of such a preparation and see
for yourself what an excellent remedy
it is. Sold everywhere.

Guaranteed free from opiate and
absolutely harmless even to the youngest
baby. Baby's Own Tablets are a remedy
for infantile indigestion, constipation,
colic, vomiting, simple fever, diarrhoea,
and teething troubles. Obtainable from
chemists, or post free, 30 cents the box,
from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60
Kingsway Road, Shanghai. Mothers
desire the greatest help and baby's friend are
BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

When Children Grind
Their Teeth in Sleep
It is almost always a sign of worms.
Other indications are irregular appetite,
bad breath, pain and swelling of the ab-
domen, irritation in the nose. Baby's
Own Tablets, the Canadian children's
remedy, given for a few days, destroy
worms, and a marked improvement in
appetite and general health speedily
results.

Guaranteed free from opiate and
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BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

SHERINGHAM CASE.

ACCUSED ON TRIAL.

SECOND TIME.

London, June 8:—For the
second time the jury has failed to
agree in the case in which Miss
Dorothy Myrtle Thurburn, aged
twenty-five, of Sheringham, is
charged with publishing defama-
tory libels concerning Mrs. Chris-
topherson and other residents of
Sheringham.

The case first came up at the
Norfolk Assizes in January, when
the jury failed to agree. The
second trial, also at the Norfolk
Assizes, ended yesterday, when
the jury failed to reach a verdict.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C.,
who defended Miss Thurburn,
addressed the Court on her behalf,
his speech occupying two hours.

Mr. Justice Sankey's summing-up
lasted one hour and twenty
minutes.

The jury retired at 2.30. After
an absence of an hour and five
minutes the foreman returned into
court and, addressing the judge,
said: "We are not agreed."

Mr. Justice Sankey: Perhaps
you will retire again.

The Foreman: I am afraid the
position, my lord, is hopeless.

The Judge: Is there any point
on which I can assist you?

The Foreman: Some say "Yes"
and some say "No." If we go
back, I am afraid the jury will be
unable to agree. I may say, my
lord, that I mentioned—

The Judge (interposing): You
had better not say much about it.
If you think you can agree by
returning for a short time, all
right; but you say that the matter
is hopeless.

The Foreman said there was
one important point on which the
jury could not agree.

The Judge: I must discharge
you if you cannot agree. Thank
you.

Adjourned Till Next Assizes.

The Foreman: I have been
asked if you will grant an exemp-
tion to the jury from serving in
the future.

The Judge: No. You are dis-
charged; you may go.

A consultation among counsel as
to what course the case would take
followed. The Judge suggested
that the case be proceeded with
on Tuesday, but Sir Edward Mar-
shall Hall said he could not
manage it.

Mr. Dodson, for the prosecution,
thought it would be better to send
the case for trial at the next
Assizes.

The Judge: There must be some
finality about this affair. It is not
fair to the girl herself to wait for
months and months. She was
arrested on November 19. If you
don't try her until next November
she will have waited a year.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall said
that the difference of the jury
apparently was not a captious
difference of opinion but a sub-
stantial one. They had reason to
know that exactly the same thing
took place at the last trial. Had
the case been tried in Scotland his
Lordship would know what would
have happened.

The Judge replied that he was
glad he was in England. He did
not say it disparagingly, but he
did not like a verdict of "Not
proven."

Mr. Dodson said the case might
involve an application to the High
Court.

Eventually the Judge said the
case would stand adjourned to the
next Assizes, and the defendant
would be allowed bail on the same
recognisances as before.

A crowded court listened to the
final speeches, women prepon-
derating in the public galleries.

Sir E. Marshall Hall's Speech.
Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C.,
in his speech for the defence, said
it would be idle to say that the case
was not one of suspicion, but a
grievous mistake had been made
from the point of view of public
justice and the interests of the
young woman.

In a review of the evidence,
counsel pointed out that on October
26, Police-constable Bronson al-
leged that he saw the defendant post
letters which were found to be

anonymous. He (counsel) could
not conceive why, when the police
had this alleged evidence they did
not take action. Although on a
second occasion the constable said
he saw her at the pillar-box no
arrest was made on the spot.

"I am going to ask you to dis-
believe in its entirety the evidence
of Bronson," Sir Edward proceed-
ed. It was impossible for Bronson
from his hiding place to have seen
the pillar-box properly. Constable
Gamer, brought in six months
after the original trial, to cor-
roborate Bronson's evidence, had
failed to do so, and in fact
discredited his colleague's story.

The prosecution, said counsel,
had emphasised that while Miss
Thurburn was away from Shering-
ham anonymous letters ceased.
Had not the writer of the letters a
two-fold object—to create annoy-
ance and to concentrate suspicion

on Miss Thurburn? The letters
were written with the inten-
tion of making people believe
that they were written
by the accused while she was in
Sheringham. Therefore, there was
no point in dispatching letters when
she was away.

An important point was that on
a close search being made in the
Thurburn house nothing in-
criminating against the girl was
found.

There were passages in the
letters which were inconsistent
with being written by a clean-
minded, healthy young woman.
That was particularly so in regard
to the letter left on the front mat
of the Thurburns, since the pre-
vious trial and found by the
woman detective, who was a good
reputable witness. "An abomin-
able tissue of lies" was Sir
Edward's description of the letter.

The Constable's Evidence.

Mr. Gerald Dodson, for the
prosecution, said that the case was
not one in which one could play
upon such dangerous things as
sentiment. A great point against
the accused was that after Colonel
Copeman had accused her of
being the writer of the anonymous
letters the writing of the letters
changed. Quite obviously some-
one was put on their guard, who
more likely than the person
suspected.

Too much had been made of the
last moment letter found on the
door-mat. There had been an un-
necessary mystery about it. Men
of the world reading it would
declare without hesitation that it
was written by a woman. There
was a similarity between the
door-mat letter and one of the
anonymous letters which, it was
declared, Constable Bronson saw
the accused post.

Mr. Justice Sankey, in his
summing-up, first dealt with the letters
which admittedly were written by
the accused. Among other epistles
he mentioned that which referred
to "the grass grown parson with
two left feet, old hip, and twitching
eyes."

"They are very funny letters for
a young lady to write," remarked
his lordship. "Do you not think
you are dealing with a rather
peculiar young lady who writes
letters of that character? You may
put it rather higher. Do you not
think you are dealing with an
abnormal young lady? If she is
abnormal, she is greatly to be
pityed. You will remember the
questions I asked her mother."

"Whoever wrote these letters,"
remarked the judge, "was
abnormal."

Referring to the evidence of
Constable Bronson, the judge said
there was no possibility of mistake
in the matter. Either the constable
lied or he actually saw the accused
post the letters, notably on Novem-
ber 2. "You will not forget that
in deciding on Miss Thurburn's
honour you have to remember other
people's honour as well," he
concluded.

As already stated, the jury
disagreed.

The Right Treatment
For Indigestion

consists in overcoming the cause
of the trouble—the presence of
excess acid in the stomach, which
attacks its delicate lining and
renders smooth, painless digestion
impossible. For this purpose
Bismag is unequalled for it drives away all pain sickness
and flatulence the moment it
enters the stomach. It does
this by neutralising the acid,
stopping fermentation, and soothe-
ing the inflamed tissues. Try
Bismag for yourself! See how
quickly the pain goes. See how
much better you feel. Get
some from your chemist TO-DAY.

..... but be sure it is Bismag
Magnesia, every genuine package
of which bears the oval "BISMAG"
trade-mark, a little thing to look
for but it's worth it, as it ensures
your getting the one thing that
dispels harassing stomach and
bodily weakness.

The Sign
of the
Cross

See it in
every
package

BISMAG

See it in
every
package

See it in
every
package

See it in
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See it in
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BARONET SWINDLED.

"GOLD STRIKE" GANG.

BAIT IN A LETTER.

A baronet who lives and carries
on business in the North of Eng-
land has been swindled of £10,000
by an American "gold strike"
gang, and there is little or no hope
either of bringing the swindlers to
justice or regaining the money.

The way in which the swindlers
operate is so ingenious that busi-
ness men on both sides of the
Atlantic have been duped with
ease. The methods of the gang
were described to a Daily Mail
reporter.

In the first place they find out
that a relative of a wealthy
American or

AERATED WATERS.

In view of the prevailing epidemic of TYPHOID, we take this opportunity to re-assure our customers and the public generally of the absolute purity of our Aerated Waters.

All water used in the manufacture of our Aerated Waters is scientifically treated, and tested.

Our machinery and plant embodies all the latest scientific improvements, and the most hygienic methods and safeguards are employed in every detail of manufacture.

At no point during the entire process of manufacture is contamination in any way possible. At the present time all possible EXTRA precautions are being taken, and we can guarantee that all Aerated Waters as they leave our Factory are absolutely pure.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
Aerated Water Manufacturers.
Established 1841

Hongkong 25th July 1924.

Powell Ltd.
12 Des Voeux Rd. C.

SUMMER SALE OF LADIES' SHOES

Commences SATURDAY, July 26th.

The whole of our Stock has been greatly reduced; in many styles below cost.

This stock must be cleared to make room for Autumn deliveries.

HOO CHEONG WO & CO.,
Established 1884. 31-32, Connaught Road Central.
Shipchandlers, Hardware Merchants and General Store-keepers.
Tel. Central 591.
for ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE AND STORES.

USE COLGATE'S SOAP AND RIBBON DENTAL CREAM.

SOLE AGENTS:
The Hongkong Trading Co. Ltd.
HONGKONG.

Tortoise-Shell Frames For Reading Glasses.



N. LAZARUS. Hongkong's Only European Optician.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, July 25, 1924

THAT SHAMEN STRIKE.

Frankly it must be admitted that before the Shamene Municipal Council's official statement was issued Hongkong public opinion was inclined to feel that the strikers could not be wholly blamed for the failure to reach a settlement. There were those who pointed out that agreement having been reached upon all the other points it was perhaps unduly hasty to reject the strikers' demands for the reinstatement of the police, the more since it was understood that Dr. C. C. Wu, Canton's Foreign Minister, had recommended that the lukongs be taken back on the distinct understanding, in writing or otherwise, that they should not participate in any future strikes, their employment by the Municipal Council being regarded as in a different category from that of Chinese employed by

commercial firms in the Shamene area. This it was felt by some offered a compromise which could be accepted by both sides without loss of face, and although the Europeans might feel a natural reluctance to condone the disloyalty of the police, the possible consequences involved fully justified the concession. The official statement now issued by the Shamene Municipal Council, however, presents matters in a new light. From the first it has been recognised that the strike amounts to a boycott of the European community, and now it is clear that the question of the police being reinstated is regarded by the strike leaders, not upon its merits, but as part of their anti-foreign campaign. Two facts prove this. After an attempt to coerce the Shamene Municipal Council into taking back the lukongs had proved futile the strikers' delegates intimated that they would be satisfied with technical reinstatement, the lukongs to be formally reinstated and later dismissed. If this attitude shows

nothing else it shows that the strike leaders care little or nothing for the welfare of the police so long as their own special ends are served. What these ends are may be judged from the second fact which we claim as proving the strike is anti-foreign in some, if not in all, of its aims. Once when settlement was expected, victory flags were all prepared. Without the police back in their old jobs—even for a few days—the victory would not be complete and the Europeans could not be made to lose face as fully as it is the manifest desire of the strike leaders they should. While the strike leaders' present mood lasts any settlement is impossible without the complete surrender of the Shamene Municipal Council. Unfortunately the strike leaders' present mood is not likely to change. These men have nothing to lose by prolonging the strike, and as we have already pointed out, the masses are too craven to rebel against the usual wholesale intimidation that has taken place. Accordingly the only hope for an equitable compromise lies in the faint prospect that the one man in Canton who can influence the strike leader's will bring his pressure to bear. That man is Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and what he will do it is impossible to predict.

Ominous Portent.

In the list of strike officials given in the vernacular papers, one name figures prominently, viz., that of Kong Tat-sang. "Kong," sometimes spelt "Kwong" is not a common surname although there may be many who are known as "Tat-sang." This name was also in the limelight during and after the memorable Hongkong strike of 1922. A man by this name was one of the Seamen's Union's delegates. He took a material part in directing the strike and subsequently was mixed up in Canton amateur politics. If we are right in presuming that this same man is now running the Shamene affair, we cannot refrain from pointing out the coincidence of his being interested in both the Hongkong and Shamene disputes. It seems as if this is further evidence of "labour politicians" who inspire strikes as a profession, being behind the present trouble. Their presence must be known to Canton and if Canton wishes to prove that anti-foreign agitators will not be tolerated, here is an excellent opportunity for doing the right thing.

China.

Mr. David Landale, Chairman of the China Association, in his speech at the annual meeting, expressed the hope that the great Powers concerned would soon turn their attention to China. What he expects the Powers to do is not mentioned in the cable dispatch and presumably the speaker had no definite plans in view beyond the suggestion that the Powers should bestir themselves and take steps to prevent the continual insult to foreign flags which has become almost a monthly occurrence during the past two years. The Powers, since the Washington Conference, have made every possible excuse for China and the time has surely arrived to show her in no mistakable terms that the reign of outrage and insult must cease. China's public mouthpieces, from time to time, tell foreigners that China needs help and will welcome advice—incidentally she seldom follows it. However, if China really appreciates advice, she might do worse than follow the warning of the China Association if she is truly desirous to modify her present international status. Mr. Landale stressed a point in the Association's annual report that China's first duty was to put her house in order; then, following the example of Japan, undergo a long course of preparation, not merely in re-modelling her legislation, but in training officials, who could be trusted to have it honestly enforced.

In the case of Japan, however, there was real patriotism and honest officialdom to back the movement. In this respect the Chinese are sadly handicapped. As an example of China's "honest" officialdom, the following incident will serve—honesty of purpose is, of course meant—Mr. Alfred See, in a speech before the China Society of America, said in part: "From members of this society this question has often come to me. 'In what way can we help China, thereby furthering the

aims of the Society?' What China needs most from her friends is constructive advice, practical suggestions, expert opinions,—all such she seeks and welcomes,—but she resents harsh criticism, unfair comments or baseless reports. Foreign nations can help China by preventing smuggling and also by punishing their own nationals severely when they are found to be guilty of illegally importing opium into China or clandestinely selling opium in China. Patriotic Chinese are indignant that a small minority of their countrymen should disregard the laws causing a temporary relapse in the work of opium eradication, but they are positive that they will be able to put a stop to all violations as the majority of the people have strong sentiments against opium."

In this manner did one of China's spokesmen calmly pass over the widespread planting, harvesting, and use of opium practically in every province. When Chinese undertake to answer the question of what China needs, they almost invariably blame foreign nations and nationals for the general unrest in the Republic. None of China's public men seem to realize that real patriotism and loyalty to the head of the State—always provided he is a true patriot as some undoubtedly have been—are the first essentials. Lip service, especially with the tongue in the cheek, can no more cure China's ills than pointing to the names of dead geniuses. Modern China, as an American writer succinctly describes it, is known to the Western world chiefly for her politicians, militarists, diplomats, brigands and pirates. If China is ever to rise from her ashes and take her seat at the Council Table of the Nations by right of intrinsic merit, rather than as an international pawn, she must build along honest lines.

Mr. Justice Roche, presiding at HUSHING-UP. Liverpool Assizes said there were nine charges of sex offences for hearing. Many of the cases, he said, were not merely indecent but horribly so. He was strongly against the "hushing-up" policy, and thought that publicity and the fear of being found out were the strongest deterrents. He believed in calling a spade a spade, and when a man was charged with an offence against a young girl the fact should be stated and not wrapped up under a vague title.

A discussion arose in the CAPITAL Press Gallery as to the most horrible punishment which could be inflicted on a human being for all his sins. The prize was awarded to the man who said: "Make Sidney Webb sit in the Gallery to try and hear Sidney Webb speaking on the floor."

Mr. Snowden, in a written reply, says the estimated value of the Suez Canal shares held in England, in sterling, on June 10 last was £28,672,951. The sterling value of the interest and dividends received in the year ended March 31 last was £28,202 11s. 7d., representing a return of about 2½ per cent. on the original purchase price of the shares.

Gustave Simons answers in *Le Temps* the question: "How did Victor Hugo leave so many unpublished manuscripts after having published such an amazing number of works? It is because Victor Hugo took notes all his life, anywhere, anyhow, on anything. Did he travel, did he climb on the top of a coach, stop at an inn? He wrote down what was going on in his head on the first bit of paper at hand. Did he not write his *Miserables* thirty-six years after having asked information about convict prisons from a friend at Toulon? His mind never stopped working. Souvenirs, philosophic considerations, verses on nature, details of history, judgment on men, habits and customs of the country he visited provided a real swarm and hosts of notes, bundles upon bundles of fresh papers added to the old ones to be filed at leisure moments. These, however, never happened. When he went to bed he had pencils and papers at hand, and if awake in the night he would put down, in the dark, ideas that besieged him; doing he would still write. Did he not even leave a little bundle called *Verses Written in My Sleep*?"

Mr. Edward Augustus Lund, of Walton-on-Thames, said, of 26 Holborn—E.C.4—director of James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., and of W. F. Lowrie and Co., Ltd., £106,507.

Mr. Henry Laming, of East Grinstead, Sussex (whose gift of

£50,000 to Queen's College, Oxford University, for foreign language scholarships was announced in January), left £10,000 in various charitable bequests £155,773.

Mr. Alexander Young, of Causeway, Stirling, retired grocer (personal estate in Great Britain) £51,685.

Alderman Arthur Philip Turner, of Payre Oaks, Hereford, a breeder of Hereford cattle and President and Vice-President of the Hereford Herd Book Society, left £3,400 for charitable objects £30,540.

Commander Walter Melville Williams, of Broadstairs, Kent £24,972.

Mrs. Janet Stein Haig, of The Vale, Windsor Forest, Berks, sister of Earl Haig, left £100 to him for pearls to add to the necklace of his daughter Irene £22,558.

Mrs. Adele Victorine Neresheimer, Worthing, Sussex £15,170. Mr. John George Ward, of Hinkley, Leicestershire £15,007. Mr. Henry Cherryman, of East Dulwich, S.E., formerly in business as a pawnbroker and jeweller £9,549.

"I would not WASTED ADVICE. drink out of that cup," said little Willie to the well-dressed young man who had come to court Willie's eldest sister; "that's Mary's cup, and she is very particular who drinks out of it."

"Ah," said the young man as he drained the cup dry. "I feel honoured to drink out of that cup. Mary is your youngest sister, isn't she?"

"No," explained Willie; "Mary is my dog."

Current Comment.

(The Origin of "S.O.S.") So many explanations have been given of the origin of the wireless distress signal used by ships at sea that recently the International Telegraph Bureau was requested to give the correct version as to why these three letters were chosen. writes the "Journal of Commerce." The Director of the Bureau states that the first suggestion for a distress signal for ships' use was made by the Italian delegates at the preliminary conference on wireless telegraphy held at Berlin in 1903, when the adoption of a universal signal "SSSSDD" was urged. "S" presumably being to indicate that was a ship calling, and "D" being the international designation for an urgent message. All stations and ships should be compelled to receive such calls, suspending all other communications for the time being. The other delegates agreed to the need for such a signal, but the final decision was left for the special conference later. Shortly after this suggestion was made the Marconi Company recognised that a distress call signal was necessary, and on February 1, 1904, the famous signal "C.Q.D." was instituted on all ships fitted with their apparatus. "C.Q." being the International Telegraph signal for "all stations," while the letter "D," as already pointed out, is the designation used for an "Urgent" message. Several countries, including the United States, adopted "C.Q.D.," and used it until the Radio Telegraph Conference in Berlin in 1906, when the German Government suggested that the standard distress signal for ships at sea should be "S.O.S.," previously German ships used the signal "S.O.E.," but the last letter "E" was easily dropped, as it consists of a single "dot," and was often lost in atmospheric disturbances. "Finally the famous signal 'S.O.S.' was adopted officially by the International Radio Telegraph Convention in July, 1908, although it was at the time a matter of regret to Marconi operators that their old signal 'C.Q.D.' was dropped, and it has now been obsolete for some years. The 'S.O.S.' should be signalled without spaces — — — — — and not as it is often done — — — — —" the Berne Bureau explains.

To-day's Poem.

(A Birthday.)

My heart is like a singing bird
Whose nest is in a watered
shoot
My heart is like an apple tree
Whose boughs are bent with
thick-set fruit;
My heart is like a rainbow shell
That paddles in a halcyon sea;
My heart is gladder than all these,
Because my love is come to me.

Raise me a dais of silk and down;
Hang it with vair and purple
dyes;
Cave it with doves and pomegranates,
And peacocks with a hundred
eyes;
Work it in gold and silver grapes;
In leaves and silver fleur-de-lys;
Because the birthday of my life
Is come, my love is come to me.

—Christina Rossetti.

WEATHER CALENDAR.

JULY 25.

1889. A shower from the west is just over, and the sun has blazed out again. The warm wind laden with perfume fills the silent house.
—M. S. Holland.

WHAT INDEED.

What do we live for if it is not to make life less difficult for each other?
—Geo. Eliot.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

July 25.—Coronet Theatre; "Robin Hood."
July 25.—The Star Theatre; "Burglar by Proxy."
July 25.—World Theatre; "Alimony."
July 25.—Queen's Theatre; "Poisoned Paradise."

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

July 26.—Lammert Bros., at their Sales Room, toilet articles, Thermo bottles, etc., etc., 11 a.m.
July 29.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Rooms, lenses, belting, anti-corrosive composition, etc., etc., 11.30 a.m.
July 29.—Lammert Bros., at their Sales Room, postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

September 16.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.
October 3.—Second meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.
October 20.—Third meeting of The China-Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
November 5.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Voeux Road Central, noon.

Mr. E. E. Barnes arrived here from Shanghai yesterday by the P. & O. ss. "Malwa."

"SIC ITUR AD ASTRO" OR SCALING SOCIETY HEIGHTS.

NOTE.—The following doggerel is intended to be useful to the newcomer whose ambition it is to be admitted into society's sacred shrine. The Byron centenary caused me to re-read some of that noble lord's verse with the result that I tried to imagine the author of "Don Juan" in Hongkong now. I wrote, to the best of my limited ability, as I imagined "Childe Harold" would have written, and submitted my effort to the worthy editor who promptly rejected it as being too offensive and sulphurous; so these poor emaculated lines, though they may pass the censor, are merely the dregs of the original.

—H. H. P.

He all ye young men, who desire to appear
In Society's Holy of Holies, give ear:
To succeed in Hongkong certain things you must do,
And a great many more you must strongly eschew;
(Nota Bene those things which are labelled "Taboo").
For instance, suppose you are plain Jones or Brown
You will find your cognomen not worth half-a-crown:
So if those yclept scum want their lives to enliven,
They should tag on a three or four syllable hyphen,
For while Jones, Smith, and Brown their own pleasures must seek,
Montmorency-de-Binks is received up the Peak.

Then the youth who would enter Society's shrine
Must go round and "shoot" cards (any time after nine).
And in spite of the high entrance fee and big sub,
Though it means self-denial and shortage of grub,
A sine qua non is you must join "THE" Club,
And one or two more of course 'tis apparent
There are some institutions you certainly aren't
And Oh my young griffins desirous to climb
Up Society's escarpment, don't fritter your time
In study and books; you'll get nought for your pains,
For Society's greatest aversion is brains.
So to those who would sit in that Goddess's lap
A deficient mentality's no handicap,
Just keep your mouth shut, or, as an alternative,
Seem to be bored, and avoid all superlative.

In matters religious don't argue or storm;
To talk about God is considered bad form.
In giving opinions converse in this wise:
"Top Hole," "Old Bean," "A Brace and a half," "Dem your eyes."
Select the right people to sympathise
Hang round them and stand umpteen drinks at "The" Club;
When they joke laugh your loudest, be dense when they snub,
For the man without means who would swim on that tide
Must possess an A1 pachydermatous hide.
Keep away, if you can, from the rank and the file;
Later on you will find it's not worth your while
To be friendly and mingle with Tom, Dick, and Harry,
Especially if you should happen to marry.
These precepts and more—for there's quite a variety—
Study and learn with assiduous piety.
Stop not until you have gained notoriety,
Then, with that virus imbued to satiety,
Laugh at all fears, and away with anxiety,
For you're qualified fully to mix with Society.

—H. H. PING.

STRIKE SPREADS.

COXSWAINS AND ENGINEERS JOIN.

ATTEMPT TO TIE UP FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agitators Receive Set-Back In Canton.

On the Hongkong Praya this morning there was no sign of any impending stoppage of trade between this Colony and Canton. All the steamers due to leave to-night were taking in cargo, mostly flour, rice and sundries, for the upward trip. That part of the "Lung-shan's" lower-deck accommodation reserved for women was full of flour.

Mr. Woo Hay-tong, perhaps the most influential of Hongkong Chinese engaged in river shipping, informed the "Mail" that to the best of his knowledge, cargo for Canton would be landed on arrival and there would be no need for the river steamers to tie up. Cargo coolies mentioned as having struck were the coolies engaged in work at the shipping companies' godowns in the suburbs of Canton. Another class of cargo coolies, i.e., those employed by consignees in Canton, were still at work, and it was expected that they would continue to take delivery of shipments from alongside steamer or from the wharves.

Anti-Foreign Boycott.

However, it appears that little or no cargo for non-Chinese firms is being shipped up as it is almost impossible to hire coolies for this class of work in Canton. What goes to Shamen is taken off the river steamers and taken there by volunteers. It is not expected at the moment that all coolies will strike in Canton which means that Chinese supplies will still be maintained.

It is evident, however, that agitators are trying to stir up anti-foreign feeling.

Propaganda Falls.

Strike officials in Canton are accused of having attempted to influence the running of the Steamboat Co.'s steamers on account of their carrying supplies for Shamen.

It is reported that propaganda among the crews had no effect and

the agitators are stated to have resorted to exhortations to intending passengers to refrain from sailing on these vessels. This also has some little result. That intimidation and propaganda is carried on openly is evident from the fact that pickets are on duty near the wharves on the Canton-Bund.

On enquiry at the Commandant's office this morning it was learnt that no special news had been received from the commanders of the British gunboats now at Canton. The naval authorities are taking no special steps in the matter, as none are necessary as yet. The usual relief are being sent up from time to time as required, but this is in the nature of routine work only.

It was learnt this morning that a number of Indians had arrived in Shamen to carry out police duties, which has given colour to the general belief that the municipal and consular authorities at Shamen have no intention to overlook the behaviour of the Chinese Police who went over to the enemy when the crisis came.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire informed the "China Mail" at noon that there was little likelihood of the boats under their control being despatched to Canton for the present, as confirmation had been received that the cargo coolies had joined the strike.

More Men Out.

Yesterday morning Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., received a cable from their Shamen office requesting that no more steamers be sent up to Canton until further notice. In view of this the s.s. "Lung Shing," which was on her way from the North to Canton with a general cargo of merchandise, was stopped. Instead she is proceeding to Swatow where her cargo for Canton will be landed. Other ships of the Company due for Canton will also be stopped.

This morning Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., received news that the coxswains and engineers were joining the strikers.

NEW RIVER BOATS.

ADDITIONS TO WUCHOW RUN.

WIRELESS EQUIPPED SHIPS.

According to the "Tsun Wan" "Yat Po," two additional river steamers are to be placed on the service shortly. These are to augment the Hongkong-Wuchow fleet and will be ships specially designed for the trade.

The On Wo S.S. Co., owners of the s.s. "Wing Ping," are to control the two new ships. Each of the boats is stated to steam 14 knots and to have a very shallow draft. Wireless will be installed as part of the anti-piracy provisions.

One boat, the "Wing Ping" will ply between Hongkong and Wuchow and the other, the "On Ping," will run from Hongkong to Samshui.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

WANCHAI WOMAN REMANDED.

A Wanchai woman, Chau-hi, was remanded until Tuesday at the Central Magistracy. This morning when she appeared to answer a charge of unlawfully procuring a girl under age of twenty-one.

Mr. R. A. C. North, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, said that the woman was the second wife of the girl's father and when the man died the woman took the girl to several houses in Wanchai. Cheung Chau was the home of the girl's mother, to whom she eventually ran away. When the girl was on a visit to her grandmother at Wanchai, the defendant had created a disturbance. In consequence of the allegations made by the girl when a complaint was made at the Chinese Secretariat the woman Chau Yau-hi, was arrested.

SMILED TOO SOON.

A Chinese youth appeared greatly pleased with himself at the Central Magistracy this morning when he was informed that he would not be birched because the Prison Doctor had certified that he was unfit for corporal punishment. He had been sentenced to be birched and to be imprisoned for 48 hours for stealing from the person of a child.

Defendant's countenance changed when Mr. Macdonell told him that the sentence would be increased to 3 months' hard labour.

THE ROOT OF CHINA'S TROUBLE.

In my first letter I was careful to lay stress upon the essential lack of a religious spirit among the Chinese, writes Percival Landon in the London "Daily Telegraph." It is only another aspect of the same deficiency that is revealed by their rudimentary sense of patriotism. Never has the wool been more cynically and successfully pulled over the eyes of earnest and liberal sympathisers with China than when the revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty was represented to the world as the achievement of a people united in their determination to be free. It was nothing of the kind. It is probable that to this day only a small percentage of the inland working population of China realise that they are living under a Republic at all. To represent it as the expression of the will of the people was, however, necessary if the scheme was to succeed upon the international stage. The easy sentiment of both Britain and the United States had to be enlisted by the conspirators, and once again both Powers lent their support to a policy which could only succeed if the East had ceased to be the East. We helped China to sow mere wind, and she is now reaping the whirlwind. We cannot escape responsibility. Recognition by the Great Powers has played a part in the events of the last few years in China which, it seems, is still only imperfectly realised by the Governments concerned, and it will be necessary later on to draw attention to the serious inconvenience that has been caused by the loyal manner in which the various legations in Peking have steadily refused to consider any other source of authority than the phantom Government in the capital. That they could have done and still can do nothing else may be contended with some reason. Diplomacy does not admit of irregular liaisons. But the effect which that recognition has had upon the recent history of China is as manifest as is the certainty that had the beginning of the Republic been marked by such internal chaos and executive impotence as exists to-day, recognition would never have been extended.

The Only Bond Of Unity. In other days the only unity that existed beyond vague ties of blood and the possession of a common written language, wholly or largely unintelligible to 99 per cent. of the population, was based upon the Chinese substitute for religion—veneration for ancestors. Scarcely as this would have been in any case, the fact that it was the direct tie between each individual Chinese, and the Throne should have been remembered before the deposition of the Emperor paralysed the sole nerve of union that the various provinces of China possessed. Although, as I have said, the man in the field in China—300,000,000 of him—has not yet realised that his Emperor has been deposed, no edicts are issued in his name, and to any other names the simple man of China lends the obedience of necessity and not of reverence. He obeys them with equal indifference whether they appear above the signature of the local magistrate or of the provincial Tschun. His lack of patriotism has indeed saved him from any sense of humiliation, but the cutting through of the last common tie of homage in the entire Empire has not indirectly brought about its present disintegration. And it is that disintegration that lies at the root of all the difficulties which foreigners are now encountering in their dealings with China, whether they have reference to diplomacy, trade, religion, or philanthropy. What, in fact, is the present position? In Peking there sits a President who is powerful only in the field of intrigue. It is rash to assert at any moment that there is even the semblance of a Prime Minister and Cabinet; but it is safe to say that the only influence any Chinese executive wields is exerted in, and to a certain extent through, the foreign Chancelleries. Corruption is rampant, and the one and only attempt on the part of any Finance Minister to put an end to graft last year to Tung Kiang's immediate downfall. Of words there is ever an abundance, but everyone knows that the Chinese Parliament has no control over even the least of the many military forces in China—the more or less regular armies recruited by every other Executive, from the small but workmanlike forces of Wu Pei-fu and the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, to the armed rabble of a Western Tschun. The Central Government of China is a mere game, and the country, totally careless of what action it may take at any moment

is drifting into a condition of perpetual internecine strife far worse than anything that we have experienced in Eastern Europe. The string that bound China together—the cord that became a wire rope in the hands of the famous Dowager, and mere pack-thread in those of her successors—has been broken, and for years to come the Occidental habit of sending Ministers to Peking to deal with the Chinese Government will be a graceful fiction rather than a help to European interests in the Celestial Republic.

The Tschuns.

On the other hand, are the Tschuns entirely without justification? One would be glad to condemn absolutely and altogether this Balkanisation of China. It is easy to point out the inevitable result not only to foreign, but to Chinese interests of this tendency to substitute a score of independent and unapproachable "Governments" for the central authority that in the past has been able to answer for China with fair efficiency. But on the other hand, Yen Hsi-han is an ideal despot in Shan-si, and Chang Tso-lin, the northern bogey, is an efficient administrator. Moreover, the sudden extinction of either the Tschuns or their troops would merely intensify the anarchy and flood the country with tenfold the number of bandits that already infest it. It is quite impossible for the Powers to exert influence in any rebel inland province. The Tschun, be it remembered, is not regarded in his own province as the unmitigated evil that foreigners agree to call him. From the point of view of the labourer he is only another form of the inevitable tax-gatherer. Sometimes he is more aggressive than the collector of taxes under the Imperial regime, sometimes more even than the former's Republican successor; but as the man in the field has long been accustomed to be shorn of practically everything except the bare necessities of life, he notes no real hardship under the rule of the new Lords of China. Besides, say what you will, the Tschun is the lineal representative of the old Viceroy, and is largely accepted by sheer tradition. It is not from the mass of Chinese that a movement of protest can be looked for.

The normal attitude of the inhabitants, bred through hundreds of years of servitude, is to accept the present evil lest a worse thing be cloaked beneath the garb of change. We are no doubt justified in demanding that an end shall be put to the political chaos which has already rendered it impossible for any foreign power to defend its nationals or to make its influence felt in China, however just its claim, and bids fair shortly to bring about the ruin of foreign activities in the Republic, whether commercial, educational, or religious. And we are within our rights in insisting that the demands of humanity shall not be persistently and cynically disregarded, especially when they have been guaranteed by the solemn undertakings of a Treaty.

Fictions And Facts.

Last summer, to take a glaring instance of this cynicism, there met at Geneva a Conference on the opium question. The Americans—always to the fore in these works of philanthropy—were chiefly responsible for the meeting, and they had there the grim pleasure of reading, as an accompaniment to the instant and glib self-association of the sedate Chinese representative with the horror that was loudly expressed in some quarters at the continuance of this traffic, the records of recent opium-growing in China. The blunt truth is that, in the absence of more regular methods of raising money, every Tschun not only permits, but enforces, the growing of the poppy on every available acre under his authority. The amount of opium now grown in China is so enormous that the Governor of Hongkong openly admitted the inability of his Government to cope with the Chinese supplies.

It is on such grounds as this that, were others wanting, the Powers would perhaps be justified in a stern intervention in Chinese affairs. But would it be wise? It is true that the work of the world is, to some extent, hung up while executive China drifts from death into decay, and any action that the Powers will find themselves willing and able to take in unison may, unfortunately, be expected to err on the side of inadequacy. So we need not be afraid of taking action; the essential point, however, is that it should be realised from the start that Persons will not be taken from the ranks of the Tschuns. It is impossible to press a little further the parallelism between

PICKLED PEPPER.

CARGO PILFERER SENT TO PRISON.

For stealing pepper-corns for picking from aboard the s.s. "Cheng Lu," a cargo coolie was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

A shop coolie who went on board to take delivery of the goods said that he found the defendant helping himself by means of a pointed bamboo rod, the sharp end of which he stuck into the bag of peppercorns and the other into his own bag.

The defendant stated that he picked up a handful of the peppercorns which had fallen from the bag but not as much as the quantity produced in Court.

Mr. Hamilton said that he regarded this as a more serious offence than an ordinary theft.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs Joseph Gould & Co. kindly supply the following share quotations ruling on the Shanghai market this morning:—

Langkats	17	Buyers.
Ewos	10 1/2	Buyers.
Shanghai Docks	100	Buyers.
New Engineering	6 1/2	Buyers.
Oriental	3.40	Buyers.
Shanghai Cottons	50	Buyers.

SALT PORK.

Six pigs carcasses received a premature salting yesterday evening when two carts collided near the sea wall of Kennedy Town Praya. The cart containing the carcasses toppled over into the sea, but the coolies managed to extricate themselves and swim to shore.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The 8th Hongkong Troop of Boy Scouts will celebrate their third anniversary to-morrow.

The Rev. T. B. Powell, St. Paul's College Hostel, leaves for Japan on Friday next for a four weeks' visit.

Mr. J. R. Ellender, the Soviet delegate, formally took possession of the former Russian Consular building yesterday afternoon from the (Chinese) Bureau of Foreign Affairs according to a "Daily Bulletin" cable.

For storing four times the amount of kerosine oil that he was entitled to by his licence the master of the Tung Sheung Lung ship, Battery Street, was fined \$25 at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

ed, the real truth is that Andromeda has always liked the dragon, and in the eyes of an increasing number of students of the Chinese question it is only by restoring her to the dragon that any form of unity or government is possible for the next half-century. But that, too, is too large a matter to discuss at the close of this letter, which has for its object, rather, the actual relations which exist between the real and nominal Governments of China and her inert multitudes. The latter seem, however, to regard without dismay the loss of that union which is a vital necessity if communications are to be maintained in the future between China and the foreign States whose interests bulk so largely in the present account.

But let us not forget that there is one ugly chance of at least a temporary unity—a recrudescence of the anti-foreign movement. Only in the face of some such fomented prejudice can even the semblance of common action be anticipated. This is in no sense patriotism in the common meaning of the word. It does not in the eye of the Celestial involve any obligation to move to the defence of any frontier; it does not call him to run any risk voluntarily, though he makes a carelessly brave soldier when conscripted; certainly, there is not a trace in it of the glamour which alone made the heroism of the Great War possible. But if properly handled this cry can in the future, as it has in the past, result in terrible local brutality. In the north there has not been any overt indication of an awakening of the madness which resulted in the Boxer troubles and the siege of the Legations in Peking. But the same unfortunately is not equally true of the south, according to the most recent information, and a movement of this kind is not likely to leave the north unaffected unless it is at once and effectively crushed out in the south. From this point of view it is useful to find that the anti-foreign sentiment which has recently been awakened with the name of Sun Yat-sen

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PROMOTER CHARGED.

STATEMENT IN PROSPECTUS
SAID TO BE FALSE.

WICKERSHAM IN COURT.

Before Mr. Lindsay, at the Central Magistrate's yesterday afternoon, David Wickersham, an American subject of 2, Tramway Path, appeared on remand, charged with publishing a false statement in connection with the American Asiatic Commercial Company, Ltd., 6 Queen's Road-Central, of which firm he is President.

Mr. J. H. B. Nihil, prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. N. L. Brewer defended.

After submitting a slightly amended charge, Mr. Nihil outlined this case. He said that the defendant was charged under Section 71 of the Larceny Act. The statement complained of, which was printed in English in a pink book and which was translated into Chinese, read as follows: "The American Asiatic Commercial Company, Ltd., is the lessee for a 5,000-acre estate in Southern Siam and further leases have been applied for. The date of the publication of this book (that was when the draft returned from the printers) was March 25, 1924. On June 9 a search warrant, signed by his Worship, was executed at the office of the firm, 6 Queen's Road-Central. At both places the police seized certain documents."

The defendant was arrested on June 10 as he was landing from a Siam steamer and formally charged later in the day.

The company, proceeded Mr. Nihil, was incorporated in Delaware in 1922, and was registered in the Hongkong Registry as a foreign company. It was in every sense a body corporate. It appeared to have been to function in Hongkong in 1923, its principal being the defendant and Mr. Shaffer. In 1923 a large amount of shares were sold, almost entirely to Chinese. Early in 1924 defendant and Mr. Shaffer appeared to have thought the time had come for an enlargement of their business. They got into touch with a Mr. Rohn, a German business man with big interests in Europe. About the middle of March last Mr. Rohn agreed to cede his business with them. It was suggested that some sort of book, or prospectus, should be published, and at defendant's suggestion, Mr. Rohn drafted one out.

Believing implicitly in the estate in Southern Siam, Mr. Rohn very naturally put it in, said counsel. The next thing of importance was the defendant's visit to Bangkok. On April 22 last, he left Hongkong with Mr. Rohn, who, on joining the company, had been General Manager and the first Vice-President. After a while certain things gave rise to uneasiness in Mr. Rohn's mind regarding the existence of the Southern Siam estate, and he had the matter out with the defendant. The latter then said: "We have not got one, but we can very easily get one."

Mr. Rohn was in a very difficult position, having committed himself to a great extent. After careful consideration he came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do was to stay where he was, and try to put the company on a good and prosperous footing. However, he told the defendant that the publication of the little pink book must cease. The defendant agreed. Counsel proceeded to describe how copies of this book were afterwards given by defendant to different people.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

When defendant was arrested, seven mounted photographs were found in his bag. The name of the company was printed above the photos in Chinese characters, and underneath, also in Chinese, were such explanatory legends as: "This is the rubber factory of this company."

"These workmen are employed by this company tapping rubber."

"This rubber plantation is property bought by this company." Detective Sub-Inspector Reynolds said that he expected a search warrant at No. 2, Tramway Path, the residence of defendant and Mr. Shaffer on July 9, and the same afternoon executed a further one at No. 6, Queen's Road-Central. At each place he seized a number of such certificates, letters, and other documents. He first saw the defendant in the Detention Room at

the Central Police Station. He

mentioned defendant, who then made a statement which he signed as being correct. He was formally charged at 2 p.m. on the same day. He then made a further statement after being cautioned, and signed it. On the same day witness searched defendant's luggage in his presence at the Central Police Station. Witness found, among other things, a mounted photograph of the China Bank Building, also six mounted photographs. A box of unmounted photographs was handed to him when he searched the office premises on July 9.

Mr. Brewer: When you searched 2, Tramway Path, were you alone?

—No. Who was with you?—Witness mentioned several members of the Police force and a man named Li Chan-tang.

Was Li Chan-tang there with your permission?—Yes.

Are you aware that the warrant empowers only the police to search?—Yes, and I carefully told Li Chan-tang not to touch anything.

Witness added that he was required to testify that Li Chan-tang had touched nothing except a letter in Chinese. Witness had his back turned at the moment, and could not say where, or how the letter was found.

An interpreter from the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs said that he had compared the English and Chinese versions of the pink book. In the Chinese version, the book spoke of the estate as being already leased by the company.

Sergeant Vincent, official photographer to the Hongkong Police, said that he had been through a course of instruction in photography at Scotland Yard, and had been interested in the subject for many years. "Shown two photographs," the sergeant said, "that he was satisfied that they were both taken from the same negative, but that, on one, certain alterations had been made after the process of printing. On one of the photographs letters had been put in very crudely, probably with a Chinese pen."

Mr. Theodore Max Rohn, a German subject, living at Carnarvon Road, Kowloon, said that he had lived in Hongkong before the war, and came back in 1922. It would be correct to describe him as General Manager and Vice-President of the American Asiatic Commercial Company. Defendant was President of the company. Witness first met him in August last year. Defendant first made business overtures to him last March. The firm wanted to extend its scope and connections, and as the company then had only American connections, and witness possessed European ones, he was invited to join the business on an equal footing. Witness agreed. He felt confidence in defendant by reason of a photograph of a letter from Senator Borah which the defendant showed him. The defendant told him the company had leased a 5,000-acre estate in Southern Siam. Witness prepared a prospectus from data provided by the defendant.

His Worship: Who actually ordered the printing?—Mr. Shaffer.

On April 22, continued the witness, he went to Bangkok with the defendant. They took a house for the firm on May 3. Mr. Wickersham told the witness that he had not brought very much money with him, so the furniture was obtained on hire. Witness became suspicious and asked point-blank what the firm's capital was. Whereas defendant had previously told him it was between \$70,000 and \$80,000, said witness, he then confessed that it amounted only to about \$2,000. Witness asked, "What about that estate?" Defendant replied, "We have none, but we can easily get one." The witness asked why the defendant had not told him the truth from the very first, and Wickersham answered, "Well, now you are with us, you may as well know the truth."

Witness at once told Mr. Wickersham to write to Hongkong to have the firm's investments realized immediately as the business would have to be reorganized on a different basis. Witness also said that the publication of the prospectus must cease, and defendant agreed. Defendant returned to Hongkong two days later. Witness afterwards went to the Land Office at Bangkok, and asked if an estate had been leased in the name of the company. He received an answer in the negative. The hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

APPELLATE COURT.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

More than half of the legal profession were present at the Supreme Court this morning when the Full Court gave its decision in an appeal case concerning the construction of the Rents Ordinance. That the questions to be decided were of great interest was evident from the number of "property men" who waited in the Court precincts and eagerly discussed the decision given.

An appeal had been made against the judgment of the Puisne Judge in an action between Yeung Chik-fook and Ho Shung-ki (landlords) and Lun He-u, one of the tenants of a block of houses (Nos. 102 to 116) at First Street. Actions were pending between the landlords and the other tenants but these cases were allowed to await the decision of the present action, which is considered as a test case.

In the Summary Court judgment had been given for the landlords (plaintiffs) and the tenant (defendant) was the appellant in the Full Court case. The appeal was ordered to be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. C. Macnamara, appeared for the landlords (respondents) and the tenant (appellant) was represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Ross.

After the decision had been given, Mr. Alabaster applied for time for the tenants to move out and a fortnight was allowed.

Text of Judgment.

Mr. Justice H. J. Gompertz (Acting Chief Justice) read the following judgment:—

"This is an appeal from a decision of my own on the construction of the Rents Ordinance."

"On the point first taken before us that the notice to quit is bad because it does not expire within a monthly term, I have nothing to add to what I have said at some length in my judgment below."

"The next point requires careful consideration. Section 4 (1) of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, is as follows:—

"Notwithstanding any notice to quit, whether given before or after the commencement of this Ordinance, . . . an order or judgment against any tenant in actual occupation for the recovery of possession of any domestic tenement for the ejectment of a tenant therefrom shall be made or given only if:—

"The sub-sections which follow, six in number, lettered a to f, enumerate the conditions precedent to the making of an order for possession."

"In the case of each of the first five of these sections (a to e) if the specified condition be fulfilled no doubt a common law notice to quit would be sufficient."

"The last sub-section (f) is somewhat elaborate—thus (1) the lessor must bona fide require possession for a specified purpose, (2) he shall have given three months' notice to quit—stating in writing certain matters, (3) prior to the giving of the notice he must obtain from the Building Authority a certificate to a certain effect, (4) a copy of this certificate is to be attached to the notice."

"In the present case the landlord had duly proceeded under section 4 (1) (f) and had served upon his tenant a statutory notice to quit, good and sufficient under the existing law."

"After the expiry of the notice and before issue of the writ the law was amended."

New Requirement. "By Ordinance 1 of 1924 the certificate of the Building Authority is to contain the words 'and that such intended reconstruction is desirable.'"

It is argued that the Rents Ordinances having been *ab initio* retrospective in effect, this new requirement can only be read retroactively, and that notices under the old law are thereby constituted invalid, and no order of judgment for the recovery of possession can be made on them. The result of course, will be sufficiently startling. A landlord having served his statutory notice may have entered into binding contracts for the pulling down and rebuilding of the premises. He may have covenanted to sell with vacant possession on the expiry of the notice. Clearly if the appellant's contention is accepted the landlord might be put to great hardship."

"The general principle is stated by Mr. Justice Fry in *Hickson v. Dainton*: 'It is a well known principle of law on the construction of Acts of Parliament, and especially when the rights and liabilities of persons are altered thereby, that they are not to have a retrospec-

ILLICIT ARMS.

SEIZED IN SHANGHAI.

A Shanghai cable to the "Daily Bulletin" states that the Customs officials seized 50 automatic revolvers and 600 rounds of ammunition on board the French steamer "Angkor" on Wednesday, which makes the sixth seizure recently on board French mail boats.

The Acting Police Commissioner, in his June report, referring to armed robbery, says that the illicit arms traffic at Shanghai is a thriving business conducted on a large scale. He deprecates the insignificance of the penalties, and he says that until the punishments inflicted on foreign arms smugglers are made really deterrent, shooting affrays will continue, endangering the lives of the public.

operative unless it is expressly so stated. And see the judgment of Mr. Justice McCardie in *Lenshaw v. Porter* in my opinion the act of 1922 must be considered in the light of the settled, recognised and beneficial rule of law, that existing rights are not to be deemed to be destroyed by a statute, unless there be express words, or the plainest implication to that effect. The learned Judge proceeds 'I see nothing in the Act of 1922 which compels me to give it a retrospective operation.'

Amendment of 1924.

"Applying this test to the Rents Ordinance of the Colony, does it appear by express words or necessary implication that the amendment of 1924 is to have effect retrospectively? In my opinion, it does not. As I read the opening words of Sec. 4 (1) which are found in the first Rents Ordinance of 1921, they do not apply at all to a notice given under the Ordinance which is a good statutory notice at the time when it was given. They appear to me to be directed primarily to common law or contractual notices of whatever date. They would, of course, cover a notice purporting to be statutory which did not comply with the existing law, that is to say, with the enactment in force at the time the notice was given; they cannot be deemed to govern a notice, good in itself, so as to render it subsequently invalid. If the legislative body had desired such a result it would have been a simple matter to make its intention clear in unequivocal language."

"On a reasonable construction of the Ordinance I think that the appellant's contention fails and the appeal should be dismissed with costs."

Puisne Judge's View. Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, assenting, said he saw no reason to differ from the judgment given in this action in the Court below.

Although a common law notice to quit was necessary in paragraphs (a) to (e), yet there did not appear to be anything from which the necessity for such a notice could be inferred under paragraph (f), particularly because there was provision made for a statutory three months' notice which is three times as long as the ordinary common law notice. The statutory notice was of a peculiar kind and one which afforded further protection for the tenant in accordance with the intention of the Ordinance. In his opinion, the intention of the Legislature was clearly that the statutory notice should override and take the place of the usual common law notice. There was no reason to assume in the absence of express wording to that effect that it should terminate on any particular day or date. The Legislature must be presumed to be cognisant with local conditions and he thought that Mr. Potter's argument that the landlord who is required to begin operations within a month would be hard put to it to do so in a case of that type, possessed force."

Whether the Ordinance was retrospective or not was a matter of greater difficulty. There was abundant authority for saying that no statute is to be construed retrospectively unless it is expressly stated or clearly implied. He failed to see any implication in the 1924 Ordinance. The only words, which could possibly be construed that way were "Notwithstanding any such notice to quit." These words he thought must be read as a whole and their meaning was clear as regards paragraphs (a) to (e) but reading them in conjunction with para. (f), which required a special form of notice to quit, he thought that the meaning of the words was "Notwithstanding any notice to quit other than a notice under Para. (f)." Otherwise they were meaningless. The Ordinance could not be construed retrospectively and therefore he thought that the appeal should be dismissed.

H. K. V. D. C.

LATEST PROMOTIONS.

Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps orders state that His Excellency The Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, with effect from July 19, 1924:

Lieutenant Hugh Blackwell Layard Dowbiggin to be Captain. Second Lieutenant Donald Clement Logan, M. C., to be Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Wilfrid Brackenridge, M. C., to be Lieutenant. Pipe-Major John Black Ross to be Lieutenant.

Lieutenant J. B. Ross is appointed acting O. C. of the Scottish Company, as well as Band President.

ENTERPRISE.

To advertise the attractions of Canada as the centre of the world's greatest out of doors playground and to stimulate interest in the industrial possibilities of the country, the Canadian National Railways have extended their radio broadcasting points to New York, and Chicago. This railway already is broadcasting from Montreal, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton.

The inauguration of these two new broadcasting centres for the system marks the first time that any Canadian Company has contracted with United States broadcasting stations to transmit their message over the air.

In New York the first broadcast was made by the Radio Station of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on May 13. At Chicago, over the "News" Radio Station, May 7.

TO-DAYS

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NIGHT SWIMMING FETE on Saturday the 26th inst. Commencing at 9 o'clock. Sharp—Black Cat Band in attendance.

Admission:—

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STRUTHERS & BARRY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES via PORTS.

THE Steamship "WEST SEQUANA" having arrived from the above mentioned ports Friday, 25th July 1924, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned or Delivery Orders issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godown where it will be examined at 10 a.m. 30th July, 1924, Wednesday, by Messrs. Anderson & Ash, Marine Surveyors.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown and cargo undelivered after 31st July, 1924, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & BARRY, Agents, U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Hongkong, 24th July, 1924.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on TUESDAY, THE 26th July 1924, commencing at 11.30 a.m. at their Sales Room, Duffell Street, 255 District Leases

32 Rolls Belting 20 Drums Anti-Corrosive Comp.

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STRIKE IN SHAMEEN.

NEGOTIATIONS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The statements below have been issued by the French and British Municipal Councils in Shameen with the approval of the Consul-Generals in the Concession.

In view of the intensive propaganda and consequent distortion of facts adopted in the Chinese local papers, it was decided that while negotiations tended towards an early settlement, information should not be made public. The versions given in the "Canton Gazette" in English being so inaccurate as to be obvious propaganda, the following statement as to the facts is now issued.

No approach of any kind was made by those discontented with the new traffic and pass regulations until after the 15th inst., when the strike had commenced. When Mr. Tam Lai-ting, together with Mr. Ma Chui-chen (Director of the Govt. Arsenal) approached Col. Crosse, (the Chairman of the British Municipal Council) with a view to mediating for the purposes of a settlement, Col. Crosse explained at the time that, as Chairman of the British Council, such a position would be difficult, and that he could only accept it provided his efforts in this direction were not confused with his duties as Chairman. On the evening of the 16th inst., Mr. Ma asked Col. Crosse if he would accompany him and Mr. Tam to interview Mr. C. C. Wu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who had agreed, he said, to mediate on behalf of the strikers. On the morning of the 16th inst., a discussion took place at which Mr. Wu stated that the original feeling aroused by the Regulations which had taken place between the British Consul General and the Civil Governor, to which Col. Crosse replied that that was a question he was not in a position to discuss. Mr. Wu further stated that had the Regulations been published at a different time the present difficulty would probably have not arisen; that he had not been in personal touch with the strikers, and that he would ascertain their views. He also asked Col. Crosse to return in the evening to learn the result of such an enquiry.

Col. Crosse called on Mr. Wu at 6.30 p.m., when Mr. Wu informed him that the dispute centred itself on the twelve pass regulations which formed the elaboration of Number 9 of the traffic regulations. He said that the strikers raised no points as to the traffic regulations, but that he himself had objections to certain portions of which he gave details, consisting of four minor portions. He considered, however, that the traffic regulations were unnecessary and irksome as a whole. Col. Crosse said he thought that there would be no difficulty in amending the portions considered undesirable, and Mr. Wu, having studied that traffic regulation, considered this sufficient.

Strikers' Demands.

He then informed Col. Crosse that the strikers had not yet returned with their views. At this moment the return of the strikers was announced, and they were then shown into a different room. Mr. Wu proceeded alone and interviewed them, returning in a short while with a paper which he translated, and asked Col. Crosse to take down as being the terms which the strikers demanded. These were:

1. Abolition of the twelve Police Permit Regulations.
2. The usual terms of reinstatement, including pay while on strike.
3. The gates to remain open until midnight.
4. That house servants should finish work at 9 p.m. unless guests were being entertained.

He asked Col. Crosse if he would like to see the strikers, as they were there, and Col. Crosse replied in the affirmative. The following points were then brought out: the main point of objection in the pass regulations was that of the photograph. The strikers also stated that in the past servants had not been required to have a pass to leave Shameen. (This was pointed out to be incorrect) Col. Crosse said that the question of the closing of the gates was not a matter subject to dispute, the question turning on the use of passes after they were shut. The strikers had no clear idea as to the customary hours of the closing of the gates. Col. Crosse also pointed out that the question of ceasing work at nine o'clock was one between employer and employee and could not be dealt with en masse.

Subsequently in the evening Messrs. Ma and Tam informed Col. Crosse that the strikers dropped the questions of the hour of closing of the gates and of ceasing work.

On the 18th inst., a further interview with Mr. Wu took place, when at the request of Messrs. Ma and Tam, Mons. de la Prade, Consul General for France, and Chairman of the French Municipal Council, joined Col. Crosse as mediators on

the side of the Shameen residents. The conversation was mainly that of the day before, but included complaints as to the unrestrained attitude of the Chinese press, and refusal to publish an interview given by Col. Crosse explaining the situation. At this interview Mr. Wu stated he had not been invited to mediate on behalf of the strikers.

Councils Offer.

As the result of these interviews, the following offer was conveyed to the strikers by Mr. Tam Lai-ting:

1. That the new pass regulations, due to come into force on August 1st, should be cancelled; automatically continuing the old pass regulations, but that the addition of one photograph to the pass thereby required should be made.
2. Minor alterations to the traffic regulations suggested by Mr. Wu, should be accepted.
3. Reinstatement of private servants and employees should be encouraged, but could not be enforced.
4. The case of public employees would be fully investigated, and decided according to the suggestion.

On the morning of the 19th inst., Mr. Tam returned and stated that the addition of the photograph was a crucial difficulty. This was considered at a joint Council Meeting, and after discussion, it was decided that these suggestions, that the pass with photograph for passing the gates after they were closed, should be applied to foreigners and Chinese alike, and this decision should be conveyed to the strikers through the mediators.

The mediators having reported that the terms were not acceptable, the joint Council decided that the strike leaders should be invited to attend a meeting in Shameen for a settlement of the strike.

A meeting was held on Sunday 20th inst., at 11 a.m., when in addition to the French and British Consul Generals and Councils, Messrs. Tam Lai-ting and Mr. M. Chui-chen were present. Three delegates of the strikers attended. They presented a paper, which, they said, stated their terms, and read as follows:

1. Abolition of pass Regulations, and any other unequal treatment.
2. Reinstatement of all strikers.
3. Payment for the whole period of the strike to all who were out.
4. No work for servants after 9 p.m. unless guests are being entertained.

Shameen gates to close at 11 p.m., and Chinese allowed to pass freely after this hour on the responsibility of their respective employers.

Concessions.

The French Consul General explained to the delegates that as a result of the conversations which had taken place between the mediators on both sides, the Shameen Councils were prepared to make the following concessions to the employees:

1. They would cancel the new Police Permit Regulations, known to the Chinese as the twelve new clauses, thus returning to the old Regulations. That after the gates are closed, no Chinese may enter or leave Shameen, unless he is in possession of a Special Police Permit.
2. In this the delegates made no demand.
3. Equal treatment of foreigners and Chinese should be secured by such permits being required universally. In the case of permanent passes, no photograph would be required to be affixed to the permit. No one, however, could be forced to take out such permits. Temporary passes could be issued for one night, and these would not require a photograph. The application of these new conditions would be made simultaneous for foreigners and Chinese alike.
4. The strikers' delegates objected to the photograph, stating that only criminals in China were required to be photographed. The French Consul General pointed out that he had thousands of photographs of Chinese who required passports, and that he was aware that car drivers in Canton carried permits bearing their photographs. To this statement there was no reply.

The Delegates raised the point of temporary passes, and asked that they should be issued by employers, and not by the Councils, but could be issued through employers, provided numbers were strictly limited to, say, one a week. The delegates said that this point must be referred. They then, leaving the point, raised the question of reinstatement and asked for a guarantee that all would be reinstated, and would receive pay for the period of the strike. British Consul General pointed out that he could give no such guarantee but he would ascertain the wishes of the community, and inform the strikers as regards private servants. No question of public employees was raised.

Revised Demands.

A Mass Meeting was held in the evening, and resulted in a unanimous vote that all servants should be reinstated, except (as agreed by the delegates) in case of misbehaviour on leave. As regards payment of wages, 72 per cent. were in favour, while 28 per cent. were against. It was agreed that this could only hold good if they returned within reasonable time, i.e., 24 hours after agreement to

NEW SHIPS.

BLUE FUNNEL LINER LAUNCHED.

There was launched from the Carlsberg Shipyard of Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., on June 17, the twin-screw geared turbine vessel "Hector," which has been built to the order of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool, for their passenger and cargo service between Great Britain and the Far East. The dimensions of the vessel are 517ft. by 62ft. by 30ft., with a gross tonnage of about 11,400, and she has three complete structural decks—forecastle, a long centre-cabin, and a poop. Extensive promenade and boat decks are superimposed upon the centre-cabin, and on these accommodations is provided for about 175 passengers in 74 staterooms. Some of the staterooms are of special type, and a large number of them are fitted with only one berth. Cargo-handling appliances are of the most up-to-date type, and include electrical winches in way of the passenger accommodation, and a number of cranes are installed for the carriage of frozen cargoes.

The machinery consists of two sets of geared turbines, of the Brown-Curtis type, and develops 8,000 shaft horse-power, the boilers being fired with oil fuel. The launching ceremony was performed by the Hon. Mrs. Cripps, JAMES WATSON.

Messrs. Lithgow's, Limited, Port-Glasgow, launched on June 17 the twin-screw motor cargo ship, "Atago Maru," which they have built for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Tokyo. The vessel, which is 440ft. in length, 37ft. in breadth, 88ft. 6in. in depth, of about 7,500 tons gross and over 10,000 tons deadweight, will be propelled by single-acting two-cycle Diesel engines of an aggregate of 4,000 B.H.P. at 100 r.p.m., and designed to give a speed of 12 knots. The engines, which will be supplied by Messrs. Sulzer Brothers, of Winterthur, Switzerland, will be installed by Messrs. David Rowan and Co., Glasgow. Electric auxiliaries are fitted throughout, including winch, windlass, steering gear, refrigerating plant, vapour heaters, and electric cooking appliances. The vessel, which was named by Mrs. Shimidzu, wife of the London manager of the company, is being built under the superintendence of Messrs. A. R. Brown, M.P., and Co., the Glasgow agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manila, July 24.—The Secretary of the Interior Mr. Agoncillo has instructed Mr. Parwood that he has refused to obey the Senate summons to appear before the Senate to explain why he had allowed Governor General Wood to "encroach on the prerogatives of his Department." This action is expected to lead to a renewal of non-cooperation between the Legislature and Governor General Wood, and the prospects are of another long and bitter campaign by the Legislature and the vernacular Press against Governor General Wood and American sovereignty. —"Reuter."

general terms. This was conveyed to the delegates at a second conference held in the afternoon of the 21st inst. At that meeting the terms as then standing were laid before the delegates, who had previously, through their mediators, accepted the principle of four temporary passes a month as a maximum. With regard to the workmen affected by the 28 per cent. who were unwilling to pay wages for the period of the strike, the mediators kindly undertook to raise a fund to cover this. Thus the situation as to a settlement was as follows:

1. Traffic regulations would remain with minor amendments.
2. The Police Permit Regulations should be cancelled, but the principle of the photograph on the pass would be retained, but the concession to apply to Chinese and foreigners alike. (This concession was agreed to in a Meeting of the Consular Body before it was suggested to the delegates.)
3. A limited number of temporary passes would cover emergencies.
4. The question of re-instatement and pay during the strike of strikers was settled (other than Police) would come under this head. The case of the Police would be fully investigated, and dealt with according to the circumstances. The delegates raised the question of the re-instatement of the Police, and insisted on this point. It was explained that the Police could not be allowed to strike and that Police who did so could not be entrusted in the future with the public safety. Agreement on this point could not be reached, although the delegates intimated that they would be satisfied with technical re-instatement, i.e., that having been re-instated they could afterwards be dismissed.

The latter course could not be accepted, and the delegates withdrew. Efforts are still being made to find a solution satisfactory to both sides, and it is hoped that such a solution may be found.

TRAVEL BY FORD.

CONTEST OF ENDURANCE.

THE WANDERWELLS HERE.

Captain Wanderwell and his sister, Miss Aloha, who are engaged in an endurance test round the world in a Ford car, intend to spend some days in Hongkong before continuing their journey through China. Arrangements will probably be made for them to exhibit some travel films at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, and possibly Captain Wanderwell may relate some of their experiences since they set out from Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. 5 years ago.

COVERING OLD GROUND.

A representative of the "China Mail" in conversation with Miss Wanderwell at the Star Theatre last night, obtained a graphic description of the journey up to date.

"I might explain," said Miss Wanderwell, "that originally my brother and I, accompanied by a crew, started in a Continental six-cylinder car, in which we toured the whole of North and Central America. As, however, we found that we could not secure parts for the car, we decided that it would be absolutely useless to essay the world trip in such a vehicle, so when we arrived in Detroit (Michigan) in 1921, we decided to set out for the contest in a standard Ford car. We bought a Ford chassis for \$53 (Gold), and started entirely on our own hook, waging the Continental car crew (number one) that we would cover more countries before the world's next car exposition in the State than they could do."

"Many people wanted to join in the contest so we made it an open contest for any make of car. For this Wanderwell Round the World Endurance Contest, as it came to be known, ten cars entered. Several, however, gave up as too severe a test to carry out, but there are seven cars still on the road, including one in France, another in Spain, and another in England. These comprise Buicks and Fords. Number one car (the Continental) which we waged with, is in the States, while two and three, driven by my brother and myself respectively, are here, having covered nine more countries than any of the competing cars."

Miss Wanderwell then proceeded to detail the world trip commencing through the States to New Orleans, her brother and herself being accompanied by a crew of eight people. "From New Orleans," she continued, "we passed over to London by tramp steamer—a thirty days' trip. We spent two months in London, and while there made a trip from Land's End to John o' Groats. After this we crossed over to France, visited Italy, and called at Geneva, where the officials of the League of Nations presented us with international passes for our automobiles and ourselves. Then we did Spain—loveliest of countries in my opinion—and from there to Northern Africa, where owing to the Rif trouble in Morocco we retraced our steps to Europe, a great deal more of which we saw, before we turned our faces, first to the Near East and then to the Middle East. We encountered the rough with the smooth. The difficulties of a dash into the Ruhr, made under the cover of a storm, were nothing to the dangers one was exposed to in such places as the Lybian Desert and across the arid tracts of Arabia."

"But Mecca was a treat," exclaimed Miss Wanderwell, "though we were not allowed to be 'strangers within the gates.' We were able, however, to take some wonderful pictures of the Gates of Mecca, and these, with many others taken in our wanderings in our Fords, will be filmed in due course. Some, in fact, may be shown here."

Our hottest experience was in motoring across India in June of this year. We finally reached Calcutta, after seeing the glorious Taj Mahal and bathing in the sacred Ganges at Benares.

"An important event happened on our arrival at Calcutta, where our coming coincided with that of the American aviators—meeting of land and air giants."

"After Hongkong, we go via Far Eastern cities, 18 months more on the road, and we hope to drive through the gates of the Exposition at Portland (Oregon) before its opening. The judges will decide the winner of the contest by the number of geographical miles, and the number of countries traversed."

It is said that the moving picture royalties on the trip will approximate \$1,000,000, so that the Wanderwells have something to look forward to for their pluck, endurance and enterprise.

Every Door is a Friend

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, have done more than all else to increase the sale and use of this preparation, until there are now more bottles of it sold each year than of any other cough medicine. It is for sale everywhere.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FLOUR PRICES UP.

NAM PAK HONG MARKETS.

This morning's Nam Pak Hong quotations, basis usual guild terms, were as follows:

Java sugar, average quality, per picul net—"Futures"—No change.

"Spot"—No. 24 rough white \$11.73, No. 24 fine white 13.40, No. 18 rough brown 11.03, Java brown 10.80.

The "Tjisondari" has brought in about 25,000 gunny bags of Java sugar and the "Tjikandi" about 20,000 bags.

Flour, per sack of 50 lbs.—Sperdy's \$3.75, White Greens 3.05, Nutmegs Orange 3.05, Kingfisher 3.10, Maize 2.85, Big Gun 3.00, Tiger Shield 3.00, Globe 2.92, Old Mill 2.92, Reindeer 2.91, Molson 2.92, White Rose 2.85, C. & C. 2.88, Dayton 3.08, Banana 2.95, Kwan, Tao 2.90.

Rice, average quality, per picul gross for net—No. 1 Siam long white \$9.95, No. 1 Saigon long white 9.05.

JAPAN'S TARIFFS.

(Reuter's Service).

TOKYO, July 24.—Goods in transit before July 5th will be exempted from new tariff duties, if application for such exemption is made before the promulgation of the Act, which is expected in two or three days, according to a notification issued by the Government. It is understood that this ruling meets the principal diplomatic objections to the tariff.

LAWN BOWLS.

LEAGUE TABLES

The following is the position of the teams in the 1st and 2nd divisions of the Lawn Bowls League. In the unfinished games of Saturday last, the Police and Kowloon Bowling Green Club gave the points to Tai Koo and Craignower respectively.

DIVISION I.				
Tai Koo R.C.	P.	W.	L.	P.
Civil Service C.C.	4	4	—	8
Kowloon B.G.C.	3	2	1	4
Kowloon B.G.C.	4	1	3	2
Craignower	4	1	3	2
Police R.C.	5	—	—	—

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

DIVISION II.				
Tai Koo R.C.	For.	Agst.	Up.	Down.
Civil Service	287	165	122	—
Kowloon C.C.	261	206	55	—
Kowloon B.G.C.	191	175	16	—
Kowloon B.G.C.	215	230	15	—
Craignower	178	244	66	—
Police R.C.	241	353	112	—

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

DIVISION II.				
Kowloon Dock	For.	Agst.	Up.	Down.
Kowloon B.G.C.	156	83	73	—
Indian R.C.	127	92	35	—
Tai Koo R.C.	231	248	17	—
Kowloon C.C.	115	100	15	—
Kowloon C.C.	209	262	53	—
R.H.K.Y.C.	97	150	53	—

Tokio, July 17.—It is authoritatively reported that Japan has sought to elevate the Peking legation to an embassy and that the Japanese government is at present discussing the question with other Powers but there is reason to believe the government has decided to put over until December the appropriation of funds for the support of an embassy. —"Ass Press."

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. & O. s.s. "Malwa" on July 24.—Mr. E. E. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beronikoff, Capt. de V. d'Arville, Mr. O. H. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hathaway, Mr. G. Horiya, Mr. L. Plant, Mr. A. G. Remington, Messrs A. Sanders, T. Stanborough, W. Turner, E. R. Vickens, H. Wang, G. Wilson, J. Wall, E. Ball and Capt. W. G. Quinlan.

DEPARTURES.

Per A.O.L. s.s. "Pres. McKinley" on July 24.—Mr. A. Abed, Rev. E. Azaraga, Mr. A. Baker, Mr. Raymond Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Gault, Rev. Walter Hamilton, Messrs Ho Sang, Felix Imperial, Kim Ha, Pin, C. R. Kow, P. R. Murray, Rev. Henry McCullough, Rev. J. P. Pollock, Mr. San Ho, Mr. M. Stahl, Miss R. Valentino and Rev. Father M. Zillig.

Per C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" on July 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, Master Reginald Andrew, Messrs R. Andrew, D. D. Alejandro, Jose Barrios, P. A. Beliatky, John Henry Connor, L. Benton, F. Davis, H. Rivasista, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fortk, Mr. F. W. Reuter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gonnolly, Miss I. Lewis, Mr. Rosa Livia, Mr. Lin Man Shou, Mrs. P. I. Damsley, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marshall, Mr. M. Matsukuma, Mr. R. Macias, Mrs. I. Mansfield, Mr. E. T. Mendoza, Mr. G. R. Sessa, Mr. S. Morabia, Mrs. F. Nierras, Miss H. G. Plunkett, Mr. L. Porras, Miss H. Potts, Mr. A. Rivera, Miss E. N. Schell, Mr. F. Valera, Miss M. Wollson, Mrs. B. H. Wignburg, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wolde, Mr. N. H. Wetherston, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bergham and Sir Chong Kong.

Passengers for Manila yesterday by the "Empress of Russia" included Mr. and Mrs. F. Kennedy Mr. and Mrs. E. Marshall, Mr. L. Porras, Miss H. Potts, Miss N. C. Plunkett, and Mr. N. S. Wetherston.

CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LEITH MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, and STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BENAVON"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 8th August, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1924.

CONSIGNEES.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

(Operating United States Government Ships)

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THE Steamship "DEWEY"

having arrived from above ports, CONSIGNEES are requested to present their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer.

All cargo not taken delivery from steamer by 21st July, 1924, will be landed into the hazardous and/or non-hazardous godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at consignee's risk, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo will be examined by Messrs. Anderson and Ashe, (Marine Surveyors) at the Godowns on 26th July, 1924, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 27th July, 1924, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 3rd August, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1924.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "BRENTA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, SPALATO, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADELA, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 23rd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 8th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1924.

The Bird-like strut of her silken legs—
The Brazen lure of her stencilled face—
The Seductive spell of her lithe, young body—selling her ankles and her soul for what?

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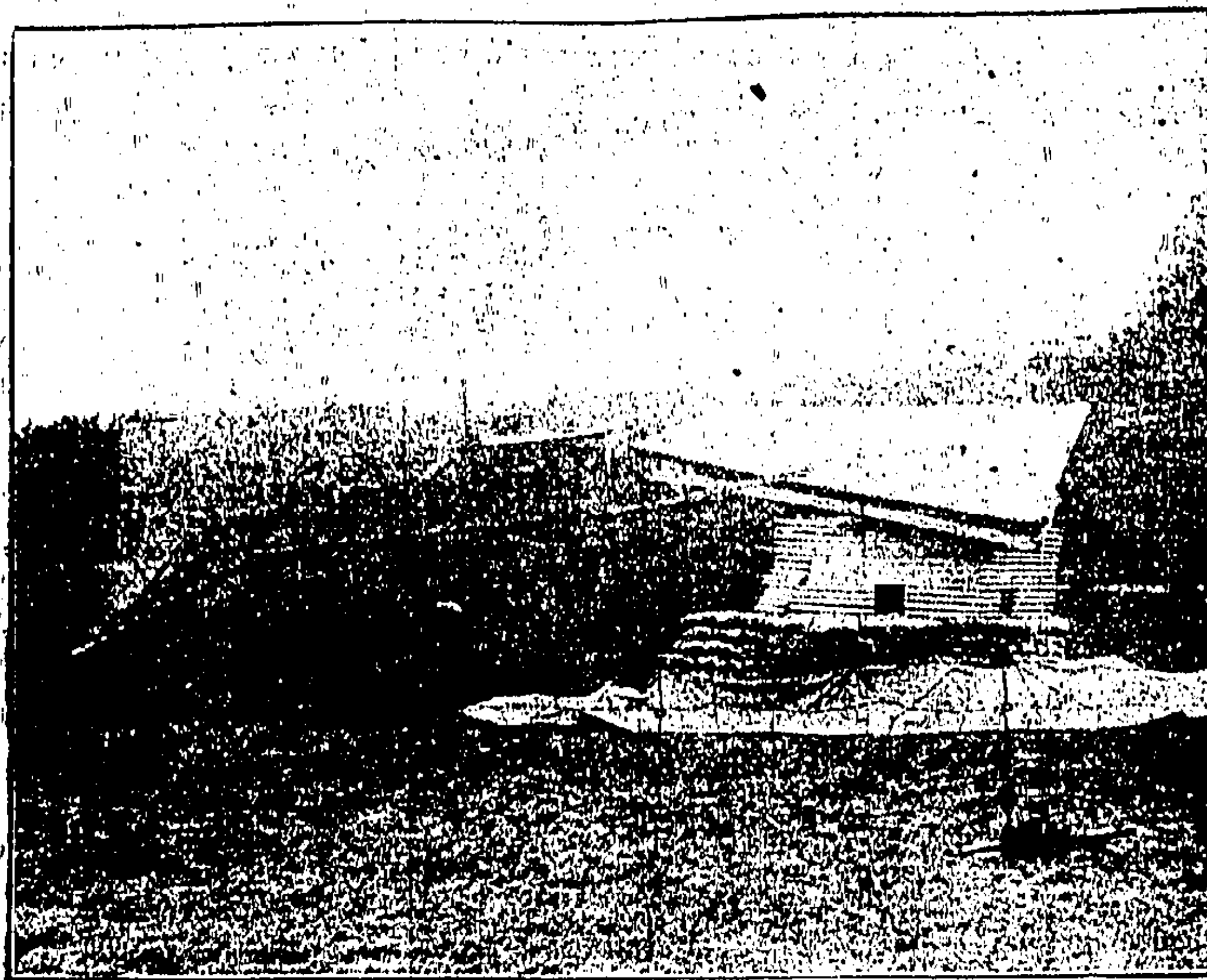


Photo by Central News. Block by Nam Sun.
The Grand Military Searchlight Tattoo and Polemarchy, a thrilling and realistic spectacle of modern warfare, commenced at Aldershot on June 18. Photograph shows a tank demolishing a pill-box.

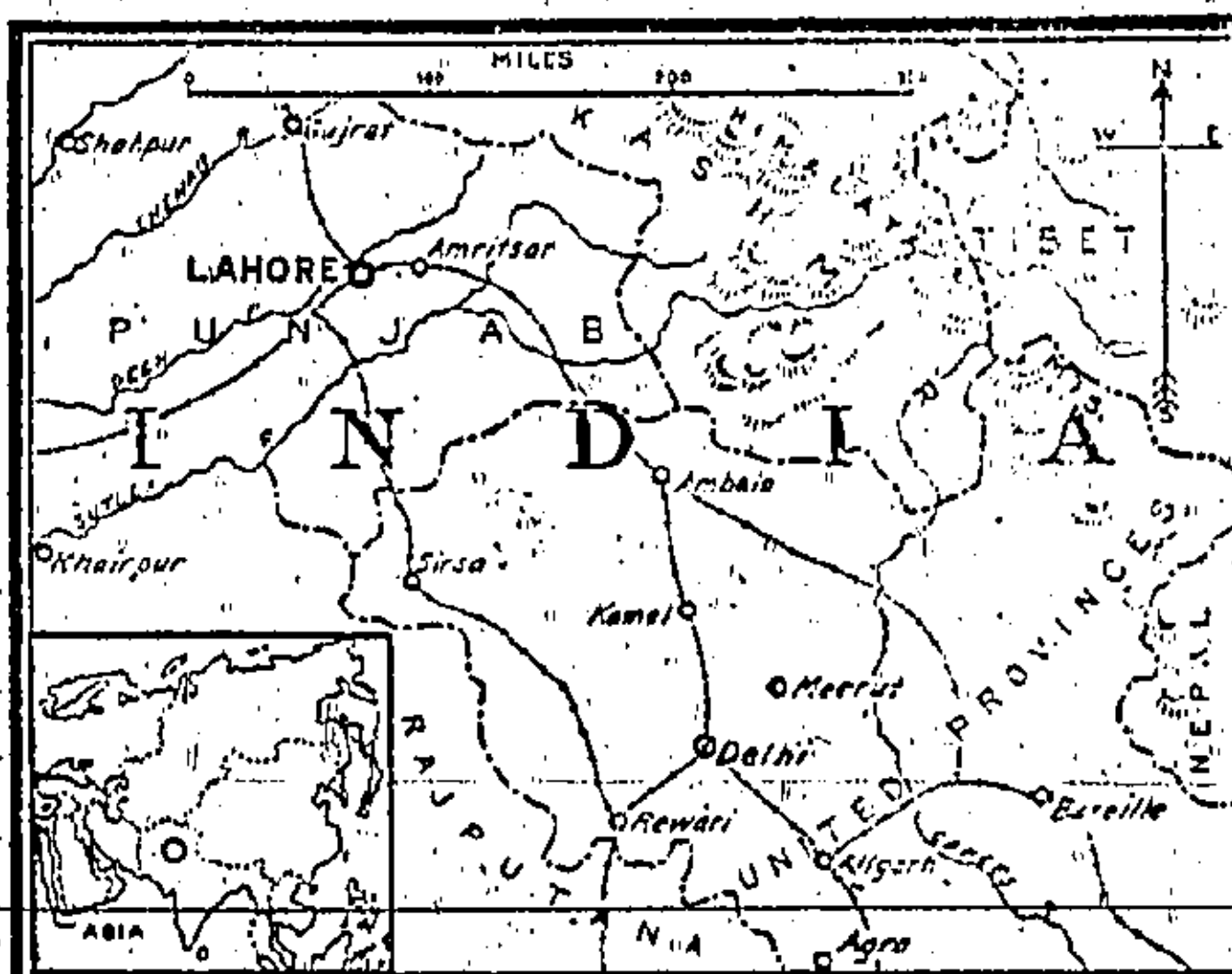
Near East Heroine.



MISS GLEE HASTINGS

After four years' service, Miss Glee Hastings, has returned with the Gold Cross of the Redeemer, the highest decoration the Greek Government could bestow in recognition of her work for the Near East relief in Greece.

MANY DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.



PLAGUE STRIKES INDIA—A virulent plague is sweeping Lahore and nearby towns, causing many deaths daily. Several colleges and other institutions have been closed, while authorities are taking drastic means to curb the epidemic and prevent the spread of the infection.

OBREGON REVIEWS TROOPS.



President Alvaro Obregon, of Mexico, General Martinez, commander-in-chief of the Mexican Army, and Governor Hunt, of Arizona, are shown at Nogales, Arizona, as they reviewed the troops which paraded astride the international boundary line, half in Mexico and half in Arizona. The review was staged in honour of President Obregon's arrival and as proof of the friendship between Mexico and the United States.



Above is a especially posed picture of Andrew J. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, who is said to have brought about the nomination of General Charles G. Dawes as Republican Vice-Presidential candidate.

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